PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks. Plans of interest Inland and along the Coast, Points of Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 52,44[illegible]—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
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Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 4 p.m.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5827	T. Leigh	4th Jan.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne	11th "
* ORIENTAL	6898	F. N. Tillard	18th "
M.L. VICTORIA	5048	A. G. Oubitt	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5827	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7931	J. L. Parfitt	8th "
* PERSIA	7054	W. A. Wheler	15th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5827	T. Leigh	22nd "
* CALEDONIA	6558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7851	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	5812	G. L. Langbourne	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	6558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	5048	A. G. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	5027	F. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5827	T. Leigh	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Bristol may ship at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and passengers must book there for Bombay, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. PITCHER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th December, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
(NORD MAIL) CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Andronicus	4,135	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	...	4,135	1st March 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
* S.S. MORAVIA	Mecord	3,500	1st January 1902
* S.S. INDIA	...	2,800	15th February 1902.

* Will not carry passengers.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 450	Rs. 135.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 525-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,160	" 687-8.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CASINTHIA	G. Marocchino	3312	3rd Feb. 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
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Bombay, 31st December, 1901.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd Jan., at 2 p.m., or late, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th January, at 10 a.m., sailing via Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Karrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abass, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any other (weather permitting).

FOR MAKRAGOA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, TEO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,993 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 8th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERSELA," 1,361 tons, on or about 8th January 1902.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31st December, 1901.

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BANKERS AND EASTERN AGENTS,
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PASSAGES secured and Bills of Exchange issued on the Head Offices, Branches and Agencies of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and on the Bank of Egypt, Limited, London.

Passages secured, at Lowest Rate obtainable, by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'Y

S.S. "MUSASHI MARU," Captain M. Ayre, 6,336 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 7th January, 1902.

For freight and passage apply to

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Manager.
No. 26, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th December, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA (direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipment at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	5,002	L. Ricci	2nd Jan. 1902.
DONGALDINO	4,330	G. Campo	17th Feb. 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
NILO	2840	...	27th January, 1902.
NILO	2840	Mostone	28th February, 1902.
V. FLO	2840	Mostone	27th March, 1902.
R.	2840	Mostone	26th April, 1902.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY (ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BREAD).

	Return Voyage.				
	4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	Permanent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	660	792-8	990	1,056-8	1,155
2nd "	396-8	528	627-8	693	825
3rd "	165	...	...	...	...

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE VENICE LINE.

To BRINDISI or VENICE ..... 1st Class Rs. 500
" " ..... 2nd " " 325

All the fares include the Coal primage often presently. Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection with the Company's weekly service.

S.S. HORMUZ, 7,000 tons, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1902.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ltd.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	16th Jan., 1902.
CALEDONIEN	4,251	Blanc	13th Feb., 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Ambert	13th Mar., 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain, Ambert, to sail on THURSDAY, 9th January, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
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THE NATURAL and ONLY GENUINE SPRUDEL SALT

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ARE RECEIVING BY EVERY THROUGH STEAMER

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GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

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FINEST WILTSHIRE BACON,

Cured by C. and T. HARRIS.

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CHEESE,

WHOLE AND ON CUT.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S CAKES.

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WANTED all to know that pure fresh Leech cases of HYDRO[illegible] for SCIATICA, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. Instant relief, perfect cure, no inconvenience, no harmless. 500 Incomparable. Thousands testify. Post free Rs. 5 for cases. MARRIES and AGENTS speedily cured whatever the cause. Never returns. Poisonous substances used. Cured, Rs. 3 per bottle or pack. PILES of all forms, cheap, quickly by the use of [illegible] wonderful specific. Will save one purse. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—A safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Agents wanted. [illegible] Works, Rondon, Kent.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GURGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Gentlemen. Horses sold on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single fids. 15, and double Harness (15 to 30), and Saddle (15 to 17) new Walers Charge Rs. 30.

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Horses standing at livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment, including 4 lbs. per mensem	35
Commission on Horses bought or sold	17
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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per C.W.T. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc., supplied.

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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all chemists.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a collection, Stockbook, Stationery, Stamped Envelopes, Quarterly, Two shillings, and others, Wanted. Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.

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HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE, AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES CALCUTTA, SIMLA, BOMBAY, OOTACAMUND AND MADRAS, and the principal MESSES and CLUBS throughout India and Burma.

BACON—	Rs. a.
READ WILTS, MIDDLE, from 20 to 30 lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1 2
do. do. do. do. on cut	1 3
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CUMBERLAND BELLIES, from 10 to 16lb., each per lb.	1 0
do. do. do. on cut	1 1
RASHERS OF BACON, per 1lb. tin	1 4
HAMS—	
Home cured, Pale Cumberland, from 7 to 20 lb., each per lb.	2 2
Cooked ready for table, whole or half Ham, per lb.	2 0
Cooked, in slices "	2 8

CHEESE—	Rs. a.
STILTON ENGLISH PRIZE DAIRY, whole Cheese, Per lb.	1 6
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GORGONZOLA, REAL, whole Cheese "	1 6
do. do. do. on cut "	1 8
CHESHIRE do. Per lb.	1 0
GRUYERE, Real "	1 0
CHEDDAR, Pale Leaf "	0 14
DOUBLE GLOSTER "	0 14
AMERICAN "	0 12
EDAMS & GOUDAS "	0 12

COLD WEATHER AND XMAS DELICACIES NOW ARRIVING.
Ox Tongues, Bath Chaps, Plum Puddings, Cakes, etc., etc., Tom Smith's Famous Sweets and Xmas Crackers.
SEND FOR SPECIAL LIST.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
VICEREGAL CATERERS,
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PREMIER BICYCLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD. are offering their Entire Stock of BICYCLES at CLEARANCE PRICES:—

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	Reduced Price. Rs.	List Price Rs.
6 Model "Kangaroo"	150	275
2 " "Popular"	165	300
3 " "15"	165	300
3 " "G"	190	330
6 " "Kohinoor"	200	350
2 " "Royal"	230	400

A few Models of Men's Machines are also available at CLEARANCE SALE PRICES.

Entire Stock must be Cleared without delay.

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THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

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EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

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Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

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105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsids, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.

Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Sardelaise, Anchovies, (salted loose), and in Bots. in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Tuna Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Mandarino, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortis, etc.

Barbera, Nebiolo, Polcevera, white, Chianti, Moscato Appasito and Sparkling, Capri, Corvo, French and Italian Vermouth, etc.

Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated CHIANTOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. A. F. EASTON, having RETURNED to BOMBAY resumes charge of the PIANOFORTE TUNING and REPAIR DEPARTMENT of our business.

SOUNDY AND Co., LTD.

PLEASE NOTE that we have REMOVED OUR OFFICE to No. 79, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

PESTANJEE, RUSTOM & KOLA,
Solicitors, HIGH COURT.

1st January, 1902.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 9th January 1902, at 3 p. m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a statement of Assessment of Properties for the Quarter ending the 30th September 1901.
2. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that a letter from Mr. Cowasji Cursetji regarding his water-supply be recorded.
3. Letter from the Secretary, Chief Schools Committee—Forwarding an extract from the Proceedings of the Committee's Meeting held on the 4th December 1901.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

4. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 633 to meet the cost of filling in a portion of the sunken ground at the Haines Road Cemetery.
5. Forwarding, for information, a letter from the Commissioner regarding the construction of 10 hand Carts for refuse instead of 20 provided in the Budgets.
6. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a correspondence regarding the work done in the Sweepers' passages of certain houses at Dhanji Street, Pardinath.
7. The Standing Committee's Budget Estimate of Income and Expenditure for 1902-1903.
8. (a) Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a Government Resolution sanctioning Scheme No. III of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

(b) Notice of motion from Mr. Arcadio G. Viegas—Requesting to Government that a further overbridge at the Chunpatti Level Crossing in connection with Scheme No. III of the City Improvement Trust is unnecessary.

9. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to the delay in the introduction of electric lighting into the City.
10. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to the improvement of Goat Lane First Lane, Mahim.
11. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to the desirability of continuing up to the boundary of the Malabar Hill Reservoir the open drain constructed on the western slope of the Hill and as to the laying of a half pipe drain at Mount Nepean Road.
12. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting that none of the Medical Officers employed in the Health Department is permitted to take private practice except Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksey, who has been allowed, with certain limitations, to attend cases of plague for purposes of consultation.
13. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to a complaint about leakage from a water pipe near the Mofatlal Park Spinning Mill.
14. Government Letter—Stating that the Accountant General will be instructed to include, from the 1st April 1902, the leave allowances of officers of the Bombay City Police drawn in England in the divisible account with the Corporation of the City Police charges, and that from that date the proportion payable by the Bombay Municipality on Government Buildings occupied by the Police will also be treated as divisible.
15. Government Letter—Forwarding a Resolution of the Government of India sanctioning an addition of eight Constables to the strength of the City Police.
16. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a correspondence with Government on the subject of the amendment of Section 207 of the Bombay Municipal Act.
17. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to the provision of Dust-bin Carts and Buckets for the Health Department.

Resolution of the Standing Committee:—

18. Recommending that in reply to his letter Mr. Ebrahim Lakhman be informed that the levy of Special Halalkhor Tax in respect of their client's Chawls at Forbes Road is proposed to be discontinued from the 1st of April 1902.
19. Recommending that in reply to their letter Messrs. Mulji and Ratanshi, Solicitors, be informed that the levy of Special Halalkhor Tax in respect of their client's Chawls at Forbes Road is proposed to be discontinued from the 1st of April 1902.
20. Recommending that in reply to his letter Mr. Joseph Haji Abraham Haji Ahmed be informed that the Special Halalkhor Tax on his hotel at Jumabhoy street is proposed to be discontinued from the 1st of April 1902.
21. Recommending certain reply to his letter Mr. Khetshy Hava be informed that Grahamstown is daily swept by the Municipality, but that the lane cannot be taken over and maintained by the Municipality as a public street unless the requirements of Section 306 of the Municipal Act are complied with.
22. Sanctioning, an item to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 25,750 to meet the cost of Municipal Solicitor's fees in connection with the suit filed against the Municipality by Messrs. Pranji Pallonji & Co.
23. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 1,750 to meet excess expenditure under Depositing Town Sweepings, Unloading Siding at Deonar, Temporary Labour.
24. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 7,750 to meet excess expenditure under Disposal of Town Sweepings, Unloading Siding at Deonar, Haulage Charges.
25. Sanctioning, as remedy (Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 625 to meet excess expenditure under Road Metalling.
26. Also Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 450 to meet an excess due to the cost of hiring bandies for supply of bullocks and traveling expenses to Poona.
27. Recommending sanction to the renewal for three years of the lease of Messrs. Haji Sulleman Abdulrahed and Co.'s Stable at Jail Road required for bullocks.
28. Letter from Commissioner—Forwarding a letter from the Executive Engineer regarding the improvement of a new street on the premises of premises No. 1525, Police Court Lane.
29. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to a scale of fees for elephant rides in the Victoria Gardens.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

30. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 4,000 to meet an excess due to repairs to a very large number of Nightmen and Cesspool Carts.
31. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to let the Street Refreshment Stall erected in a wall on the Pier, and that approval be given to the nomination of certain properties thereat.
32. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting a statement giving particulars of Budget Transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee during December 1901.
33. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Forwarding a statement for the Quarter ending 31st December 1901 of Committees that have not submitted their reports to the Corporation for the same.
35. Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the allotment of burial grounds at Naigaum to the Shia Imam Asharis, the Shiah Bohras and the Bhaiah community.
36. The Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for 1900-1901 and Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

37. From Mr. Arcadio G. Viegas—For disallowing the special personal allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem proposed in the Budget for the Superintendent of Vehicles.
38. From Mr. Jehangir Jivanji Modi—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of introducing a low commercial water-rate fixed by meter rent.
39. & 40. From Mr. Dinsha Sorabji Pestonji Master, jr.—For obtaining estimates of cost of two Sing-sing or two Public Baths to be erected in ward of the City:—(a) For obtaining a report as to the cost of the Sing-sing Baths.
41. From the Honourable Mr. F. M. Mody, C.I.E.—For directing certain land regulations which were in force at the appointment of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.
42. From Mr. Dinshaw B. E. Sukhia—For appointing a Committee to enquire into the causes of the general high mortality prevailing in the City since 1896.
43. From Mr. Arcadio G. Viegas—For obtaining a list of employés who have superseded other employés in the Municipal Department during the last five years with reasons for such supersession.
44. From Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadia—For obtaining information as to the amounts spent on lighting cart and the establishment employed in the Department.
45. From Mr. Sorabji Rustomji Sethna—For reducing the salary of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Works, Grade I, Rs. 850 a month including conveyance allowance of Rs. 100.
46 & 47. From the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim H. Rahimtoola—For enquiring into the provision in the Budget for Registration of Births and Deaths, and for the appointment of the salaries of the Special Registrars in charge of Dispensaries.
48.—For omitting the purchase of Rs. 54,750 for the year.
49. From Mr. Narottam M. L. Shukla—For obtaining from the Commissioner correspondence regarding certain shops in the Crawford Market and a report as to whether the Lessees' position is revised at the Municipal Markets.
50. From Mr. A. G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Health Officer as to whether the sewage outfall at Worli is injuriously affects the health of the City, and, if so as to remedial measures for the same.

By order of the President,

M. L. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, the 31st December 1901.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,

P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. D.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all 0-2 as per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1+ as. per dram.

	Rs. a. p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines ...	2 12 0
In 1 dram phials	3 4 0
In 2 dram phials	5 0 0
Manual of Homœopathy	3 4 0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schuessler ...	0 8 0
Homœopathic Guide, by Dr. Laydler ...	0 8 0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luydler ...	0 8 0
Biochemistry, by A. H. Chapman, M. D. ...	1 0 0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTI SPECIFICS.

AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

A box of the 33 Specifics	7 0 0
A small sized box of the 16 principal remedies	2 8 0
Guide for the same	1 3 0

N.B.—All the profits go to the Leper Asylum, the Hospital, and the Poor House.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Mr. HENRY DALLAS'
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC Co.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"THE CASINO GIRL."

NOTICE.

Mr. HENRY DALLAS regrets that in consequence of the extensive preparations necessary for the production of H.M.S. "IRRESPONSIBLE" the proposed Matinee of the "CASINO GIRL" to-day will NOT take place.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2ND.

Grand production (for the first time in Bombay) of ARTHUR ROBERTS' phenomenally successful Musical Comedy,

H.M.S. "IRRESPONSIBLE."

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT No. 873 OF 1900.

TOOKARAM JAGJEE of Bombay Hindoo by ... Plaintiff.
vs.
BAPUJEE CASSINATH and SHAMRAO CASSINATH ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the 11th day of March 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in three lots as under, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January 1902 at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the above-named Plaintiff and of the above-named Defendants in the following properties, viz:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Vazeriwadi Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, called Kharbhui or otherwise known as Lotteewadi, containing 1824 square yards or thereabouts with the Bungalow, Stables, Chawls, hereditaments and premises standing or being thereon, and also with any buildings erected thereon or garnished or improvements made by the first Defendant Rumsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker thereto, fronting the said Road, on the West side thereof and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 5, and New No. 6511, and Old Survey No. 258, and Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under G. Ward No. 491 (1) and (2) Street Nos. 1 and 2 and (3) and (4) Street Nos. 3 and 4 and Survey No. 3975, New No. 3020, and 303 and bounded on the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on the West by the property of Meeran Noor Mahomed Haji Siddick Kola, on the North by the Vazeriwadi Road, and on the South by the property of Goolam Hossein Mohideen Penker.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground called "Ghorbhui" Gair together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, and also with any building erected thereon, or purchased or improvements made by the first Defendant Sumsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker thereto, fronting the said Road, on the West side thereof and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 5, and New No. 6511, and Old Survey No. 258A, and Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under G. Ward No. 491 (1) and (2) Street Nos. 1 and 2 and (3) and (4) Street Nos. 3 and 4 and Survey No. 3975, New No. 3020, and 303 and bounded on the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on the West by the property of Meeran Noor Mahomed Haji Siddick Kola, on the North by the Vazeriwadi Road, and on the South by the property of Goolam Hossein Mohideen Penker.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of Pasti Tax land or ground consisting of an Oart called or known by the name of "Wanta" together with any buildings thereon if there is or purchased or improvements made by the first Defendant Sumsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker thereto, and being at Upper Mahim without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 18,477 square yards or thereabouts, as stated in the instrument of mortgage, or 18,577 square yards as stated in the Collector's rolls, and Registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 103 new No. 3,604, old Survey No. 135, new Survey No. 142, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3078-79 and Street Nos. 154-55 together with messuages, tenements and Bungalows standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3078, 3079 and 3080 and Street Nos. 154, 155, and 156 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Goolam Hoosein Mooleem, on or towards the South by the Oart of Rev. Dessai Moroleem.

All the properties mentioned in the aforesaid three lots are now in the possession of the Receiver appointed by the Court.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BAPTISTA and FERREIRA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 10, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 11th day of November, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NOTICES.

No. 4118.

MINT MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE BARODA STATE have the following MACHINERY FOR SALE:—

40 Horse Power Horizontal compound condensing engine with single fly Horizontal Boiler, Rolling Machines, C.I. Rollers, Planing Machine, Drag Bench, Milling and Coin cleaning Machines, Lathes, Steaming and Punching Machines, Single and Double Pulley Blocks, Double acting Pumps, Leather Belting, Wrought Iron Pipes, etc., etc.

The whole of the above Machinery is at Baroda and particulars and descriptions can be obtained and the Machinery viewed at any time on application to the Chief Engineer.

Offers for the whole or any part will be considered.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

Baroda, 23rd December, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT No. 615 OF 1900.

JOHN FELIX DE OLIVEIRA ... Plaintiff.
vs.
SUMBOODIS HAJI EBRAHIM PENKER, JAGMOHUNDAS CHHABILDAS MERCHANT, NUSSERWANJI EDULJI BOTTLEWALA ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 29th day of March, 1900, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in three lots as under, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the above-named plaintiff and each of the above-named Defendants in the following properties, viz:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Vazeriwadi Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, called Kharbhui or otherwise known as Lotteewadi, containing 1824 square yards or thereabouts with the Bungalow, Stables, Chawls, hereditaments and premises standing or being thereon, and also with any buildings erected thereon or garnished or improvements made by the first Defendant Rumsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker thereto, fronting the said Road, on the West side thereof and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 5, and New No. 6511, and Old Survey No. 258A, and Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under G. Ward No. 491 (1) and (2) Street Nos. 1 and 2 and (3) and (4) Street Nos. 3 and 4 and Survey No. 3975, New No. 3020, and 303 and bounded on the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on the West by the property of Meeran Noor Mahomed Haji Siddick Kola, on the North by the Vazeriwadi Road, and on the South by the property of Goolam Hossein Mohideen Penker.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground called "Ghorbhui" Gair together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, and also with any building erected thereon, or purchased or improvements made by the first Defendant Sumsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker thereto, fronting the said Road, on the West side thereof and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 5, and New No. 6511, and Old Survey No. 258A, and Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under G. Ward No. 491 (1) and (2) Street Nos. 1 and 2 and (3) and (4) Street Nos. 3 and 4 and Survey No. 3975, New No. 3020, and 303 and bounded on the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on the West by the property of Meeran Noor Mahomed Haji Siddick Kola, on the North by the Vazeriwadi Road, and on the South by the property of Goolam Hossein Mohideen Penker.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of Pasti Tax land or ground consisting of an Oart called or known by the name of "Wanta" together with any buildings thereon if there is or purchased or improvements made by the first Defendant Sumsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker thereto, and being at Upper Mahim without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 18,477 square yards or thereabouts, as stated in the instrument of mortgage, or 18,577 square yards as stated in the Collector's rolls, and Registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 103 new No. 3,604, old Survey No. 135, new Survey No. 142, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3078-79 and Street Nos. 154-55 together with messuages, tenements and Bungalows standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3078, 3079 and 3080 and Street Nos. 154, 155, and 156 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Meeran Hoosein Mooleem, on or towards the South by the Oart of Rev. Dessai Moroleem.

All the properties mentioned in the aforesaid three lots are now in the possession of the Receiver appointed by the Court.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BAPTISTA and FERREIRA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 10, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 11th day of November, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare sunrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every Additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Cuff Pins, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready to select. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

PRESENTATION DRESS FANS.—Excellent Quality and a very Special Collection. In Gauze and Satin, Hand-painted, with and without feathers. White, Cream, Black, Blue and Pink, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 30 each.—MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Ice, 3-4 Per Bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRICKET AMONGST PARSEES, AND THE STRUGGLE: POLO vs. CRICKET.—Complete. Full of interesting information. Highly spoken of by the English Press. Ans. 10 at all Book-sellers.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, as the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

TO LET.—APARTMENTS, at Hope Hall, Mazagon Road, Hall and Team. Apply on the Premises or to SOUNDY & Co. Hummum Street.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW on the top of a Hill facing the Sea, at Worli. Apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS MUNGULDAS NATHUBHAI, Girgaum Back Road.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Mahim. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabholkar Road, near the Sea Shore. Apply to JAZERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Minarets, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Gomer Kuri, Jail Road, Bombay.

WANTED, at once, an experienced HEAD READER, for a local English Paper. Apply sharp, with copies of testimonials to "G.H.D," care of this paper.

REQUIRED, for a Ginning Factory in the Berars a competent and Cheap NATIVE ENGINEER for night work. Apply to Box "No. 50," care of this paper, enclosing copies of testimonial.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pagri Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 49, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES and Gentlemen are practically trained for business life and the recognised Examinations in Typewriting and Pitman's shorthand at the KALA DEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, opposite Messrs. James & Co., Hakimji Road, Bombay. Full success and satisfaction guaranteed. Terms Rs. 5 given to Pupils when ready. Full particulars as to Fees, &c., and the highest boys and girls' fees and other options can be obtained from Mr. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Manager Proprietor.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12 per cwt., Rs. 24 per Candy, Evidently the most nutritious fattening Food for Horses and Cattle. Rs. 2-4 per packet. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Wire Sutton, Apply to MANAGER, GRAM AND PARVEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

RUSTY CYCLE PARTS Have them Nickle-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadow Street, Bombay. Silver and other Electroplating and Bronzing undertaken.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government, Degree and exams of English Boards, Moderate Charges. P. S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 3, Elphinstone Circle.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phœnix with a Jones Fusee Rs. 60 to 125 and other Hand Gramophones and Discs on hire. Had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, as the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and before executing the order themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., C.I.E.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co., of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 12 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MISHWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chinch Street.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 150° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Masjidbunder, at Rs. 3-12-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. G. Shaw, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POSTCARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in addition.—DOCTOR SMILIE, Von HAYE BASCH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD ARTISTE go to HAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services Army and Navy), as well as the leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 5 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 4 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

MORENAS & CO.,

A MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

ICES.
REFRESHMENTS.
CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLAIN AND DECORATED.
PASTRY.
Made by an experienced hand,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY.
BUTTER SCOTCH AND TOFFEES.
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS
IN
FANCY BOXES.
HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.
WINES AND SPIRITS.

64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything especially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You mal[illegible] secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that [illegible] with [illegible] nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, [illegible] she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BA[illegible]AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and whi[illegible]. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist! You will do nothing of the sort, Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning, I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.")"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
6, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and LONDON.
Buys and sells bills and collects Bills and grants Drafts on its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Bullion and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
The Bank also grants Drafts on its Branches and Agencies, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Frs. 1,50,000,000 (£20,000,000.)

LONDON, BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st January to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.
Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.
Deposit Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris buy to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, Cashing Money, leasing Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to carry with them, Letter Boxes, Strong Rooms for the storage of Luggage, &c.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Open Credits granted on Government Papers and Bullion.

H. PERRY,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital ...	$ 10,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ...	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ...	$ 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY.	RANGOON.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum exceeds or is not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on Approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... "	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... "	3,510,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 10 CASES WHITE MULLS AND NAINSOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Morarjee Cassanjee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.—

Ex. s. s. Clan Chisholm.

(Out of)
G. C. and Co.—7934-37—1 case, 150 pieces, white mulls, Nos 310, 329, 330 and 340.
7938-43—1 case, 150 pieces, white mulls, Nos 250, 260, 270 and 280
Ex. s. s. City of Lucknow.
8044-53—1 case, 150 pieces, white mulls, Nos. 250, 260, 270, and 280.
Ex. s. s. Stanley Hall.
8161-66—1 case, 150 pieces, white mulls, Nos. 310, 320, 330 and 340
8209-18—1 case, 150 pieces, white mulls, Nos. 250, 260, 270 and 280.
Ex. s. s. Clan Forbes.
8225-37—1 case, 150 pieces, white mulls, Nos. 250, 260, 270 and 280
8324-41—1 case, 150 pieces, white mulls, Nos. 1560, 1590 and 1700.
8390-63—1 case, 150 pieces white mulls, Nos. 2900, 4300, and 4700.
Ex. s. s. Gulf of Trinidad.
11285-91—1 case, 150 pieces, white Nainsooks, Nos. 97002, 98000 and 98060
11468-74—1 case, 150 pieces, white Nainsooks, No. 95003

The above goods have been found on survey to be considerably short of the stamped lengths of 15 yards.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meldrum Bunder, Fort, opposite the Paper Currency Office, office furniture, such as writing and office tables, chairs, cupboards, glass door large size book-case made to order, two iron safes, a number of law books, Indian Law Reports, sweet-toned mahogany grand piano by Soundy, etc., the property of H. J. HEWLETT HEMMING, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF 11 PLOTS OF LAND SUITABLE FOR BUILDING BUNGALOWS, ON THE SEA SHORE AT VERSOVA.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr Rutonji-Dossabhoy Karani, the following land in 11 lots, viz:—

At that piece of Government leasehold building land, admeasuring 30,000 square yards or thereabouts, and divided in 11 plots, situate on the sea shore at Versova, in zilla Thana, and in the sub-registered office of Bandora, bearing Survey No. 45 and forming part of building site No 1.

There is no fine to be paid to Government for building bungalows on this land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW CALLED PURBLE HOUSE AT MATHERAN.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Bai Sakaar Khurshedjee Wadia, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Khurshedji Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia, to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 4 p.m, the following valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, called the Furble House, bearing Collector No. 6192, Survey No. 89 and Register No 32, situate at Matheran, in the Sub-district of Karjat, in the district of Kolaba, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 10 gunthas or thereabouts, and described and particularly denoted as No. 32, in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Thana (Kolaba), and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the property of Mr. A. S. Karvalho, and on the north and south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st January, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Road, Fort, above Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co.'s office, the neat and valuable plain and carved blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome 3½ octy 7-wood cottage piano, by "Soundy & Co." nearly new, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome strong rubber tyred victoria with handsome strong grey Arab horse and harness, &c., &c., the property of G. W. MAYHEW, Esq.

The property will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.,

AT 1-30 p.m.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 Grey Arab quiet in harness.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT-HOUSES AT FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Suit No. 705 of 1899.

Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama and Another
vs
Nowrojee Nussurwanjee Thoonthi.

Pursuant to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th June 1900 and the Judges' Order dated 19th November 1901 the following property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner, High Court, through Messrs BENNETT and Co on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p. m.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and the Defendant in the following property viz.:—

All that piece of Batty ground situate at or near Camatipoora on the Cross road leading to the Grant Road in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty thousand square feet be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Mr. Tanner but now by the property of Essa Fudla, on the South by the Foras Road, on the East by the property formerly of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Domrigur but now of the Napier Woolley and on the West by the property formerly of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lyawalla but now by the property of Hajee Adam Seedick and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 43 and 45 and 1 to 4 and Ward Nos. 2366 to 2397 and 2447 and by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 3 and which said premises are situate in the District of the Registrar of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. Khurshedji D. Shroff, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1902.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR USUAL WEEKLY SALE will take place on THURSDAY, the 2nd January, 1902, it being Public Holiday on Wednesday, the 1st January.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co, will, on THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p.m., the following :—

1 case 36 doz hand bags.
4 case 12 1-2 doz. frosted glass tumblers.
1 pt. ruby, violet and blue.
1 case 20 doz. do. do. 3-4 pint.
2 case 23 doz. do do, 1-2 pint.
15 pairs frosted glass vases.
1 case skipping ropes, cane boxes, etc
8 The "Iceland" patent combination cooler and filter
A second-hand Chubb's safe 36 inches high
4 American safes, 22, 25, and 32 inches high
5 English safes
The undersaid lots of Japanese ware comprising tea-sets cups and saucers, bamboo easels, silk night gowns, etc
A small lot of bamboo fancy purses, brushes, vases, lime pieces, cutter pots, etc
4 pieces Brussels carpets and about 750 yards furniture chints.
A large lot about 50 dozen silk shirts, jackets, night gowns, sleeping suites, etc

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

SALE of 4 1-3 Shars in a piece of Land at Tardeo leased to the Alliance Mills for 999 years.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Mareckai, widow of Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy Dawar, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, 15th January 1902, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Meadows Street, No. 21, at 4 P. M., the one-third undivided share of the said mortgagor in the property described hereunder.

PARTICULARS OF TARDEO PROPERTY.

All that the equal undivided third share of the mortgagor in all that piece of land situate at Tardeo, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-disarict of Bombay, on the west side of Tardeo Road, subject to an indenture of lease, dated 31st August, 1871, and expressed to be made between Mr. Nanabhoy Framjee Dawar of the one part, and the Alliance Spinning Co., Ld., of the other part, for a term of 999 years and yielding for the whole piece a monthly rent of Rs. 300, containing by admeasurement 3,651 square yards or thereabouts, and registered with other land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under old No. 82, new No. 454, old Survey No. 73, and new Survey No. 7084, and bounded on the east by the said Tardeo Road, on the west by the leasehold ground of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, on the south by the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company Mills, and on the north by the Mills of the said Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., and which land, hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the mortgagee's attorneys, Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, at their office in Church Gate Street, No. 23, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st January, 1902. Auctioneers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DEC. 30.

2½ per cent. Consols	£94	= — 3-16
2½ per cent. Rentes	£100	= — 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	= unchanged.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£94	= ,,
Bar Silver in London	25 11-16	= ,,
Do. New York	55 3-4	= ,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25'14	= — 1
,, New York	4'86 3-4	= + 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent.		= unchanged.
,, Short London Bills 3 3-8 ,,		= — 1-8
,, Indian Bank Bills 3 3-8 ,,		= unchanged.

Extra transfers on Bombay, 1 lakh at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total Sales 12,000. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Surats 50. Imports 25,000. Spot 4 19-32. Arrivals closed quiet and unchanged.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	59,000 bales.
Do. last year	39,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	14,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	8 7-16—1-16
Futures, month of March	8'10—7
Do do. June	8'18—8

Rapeseed Brown 39 3-4, Jan.-Feb. sellers firm.
Linseed 49, April-May, sellers steady.
Arrivals—Bellerby and Nubis.

Arrivals of Cotton Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, the 30th December 1901 :—

Cotton	24,857 bales.
Wheat	4,850 cwts.
Linseed	535 ,,
Rapeseed	3,802 ,,
Gingelly seed	30,548 ,,
Poppy seed	468 ,,
Groundnuts	1,485 ,,
Castorseed	7,299 ,,
Rice	5,461 ,,
Myrabollams	12,972 ,,

Imports of Treasure on 30th December, ex s. s. Peninsular from London.
Silver Bullion, Rs. 7,73,581.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, DEC. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhowsnuggar 3 31-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	64
Bar Silver	25 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 30.

The Clan Line steamer, Clan Gordon left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of 28th.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Santhia, left here this morning.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

The Clan Line steamer, Clan Mackenzie, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer, Clan Chisholm, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of 29th.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malta, arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s.s. Britannia, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer H. Rubattino, left Aden, for Bombay to-day and she may be expected to arrive in harbour on Sunday next late in the evening.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st December as compare with the statement of 12th November :—

LIABILITIES.	November 12th Rs. A. P.	December 21st Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,06,50,000 0 0	1,06,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,67,39,315 4 0	1,67,39,315 9 2
Other Deposits, &c.	7,11,70,415 11 5	7,27,29,407 15 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,23,910 0 9	3,86,130 12 1
Sundries	17,45,124 12 6	20,45,568 0 10
	Rs.... 12,61,15,730 6 8	12,25,50,422 5 4

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	87,37,487 8 0	76,76,802 0 0
Other authorised Investment	74,24,468 8 0	79,95,911 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,18,38,787 10 1	2,20,17,468 9 9
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,96,25,175 9 7	1,77,39,953 1 10
Bills discounted, &c.	1,82,93,160 2 5	2,23,99,288 8 10
Balances with other Banks	17,79,709 15 9	15,59,551 14 1
Bullion	1,751 10 0	.....
Dead Stock	15,98,398 0 7	15,99,961 10 11
Stamps	10,771 14 2	12,277 13 10
Sundries	3,03,991 11 5	7,89,074 3 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,63,18,084 4 11	1,48,32,769 7 19
Do. at Branches	2,35,35,343 7 9	2,48,78,327 3 3
	Rs.... 12,01,15,730 6 8	12,25,50,422 5 4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	4,25,831	Inc.
Do. at Branches	2,81,738	Inc.
Other Deposits	14,47,375	Dec.
Post Bills	82,223	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,55,668	Inc.
Loans	2,82,749	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	2,95,360	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	10,82,863	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	2,20,129	Dec.
Cash at Branches	2,64,456	Dec.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DEC. 31.

TUESDAY :—The barometer has risen rapidly in Kashmir, and the depression noticed there yesterday has passed away after giving further light snow in Sonamarg and Dras. The barometer has also risen in North West India and strongly marked cold weather conditions of pressure prevails over India. Winds are westerly down the Gangetic plain, northerly over the Bay and north easterly to easterly elsewhere. Winds are stronger than usual in many parts of India and are fresh to strong over the south of the Bay. There has been no rain over India and Ceylon, the mean temperature is higher than usual over the Peninsula, Central Provinces, and North Bombay, particularly so at Surat, Veraval and Ahmednagar, but is lower than usual over Burma and Northern India and is very low in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 31ST OF DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular showing a brisk rise in Sind, a brisk fall at Sholapur and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley and at Bhavnagar and Malegaon and north-easterly to south-easterly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 8° in excess at Ratnagiri, Surat and Veraval and the minimum 6° to 12° at Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Nagpur, Veraval, Rajkot and Ahmedabad. The maximum temperature varied from 95° at Ratnagiri to 70° at Delhi and the minimum from 38° at Jacobaad to 73° at Negapatam.

Sky is partially clouded in several places.

There has been no rain at any station.

A small area of abnormally low pressure exists in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast and also in the adjoining seas and indicates disturbed weather to the south-west wards of Cochin out in the sea. Strong north-easterly winds are blowing in Ceylon.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4.

Second Entries closed at 7 p.m., on Tuesday, 31st December.

The New Year Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs (1st Entries 8.)

Mr A M Bushati's ch a h Shah Jehan, 13st 2lbs.

NOTICE.

The Race for The Country Bred Handicap is declared void.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer" for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale's Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water, 3-44m. 4-33s. Low water, 10-17m., 9-47s.
Banks closed; New Year's holiday.
Proclamation Parade of Garrison Troops.
Novelty Theatre: Henry Dallas's Dramatic and Musical Company.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s's, Nankin will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Friday the 3rd January 1902.

PARSI MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANC ASSOCIATION, LD.—An extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the above Association was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Dhobie Talao, Mr. Hormusji Cursetji Ashbarner presiding. The resolution to wind up the Association voluntarily, passed at a previous meeting was confirmed. Messrs. Nowroji Byramji Suntoke and Pestonji Byramji Dantra were appointed liquidators on a remuneration of Rs. 500 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and to the Directors.

ANOTHER CASE OF DHATURA POISONING.—Fatma, a Mahomedan woman, who was found lying on Colaba Road on the 22nd December suffering from dhatura poisoning and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, has now recovered. It appears that on the day in question the woman arrived in Bombay from Ahmednagar on a visit to her son at Colaba. While she was standing outside the Victoria Terminus, she was accosted by a Mahomedan, who offered her some tea, and told her that he would show her the way to Colaba. She took half a cup of tea, which the Mahomedan had obtained from a shop near the station. The Mahomedan, then, engaged a cart and started with the woman for Colaba. On the way she became unconscious and did not know what happened next, until she came to herself two days after in the hospital. She, then, discovered that she had been robbed of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 54, which she had on her person.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	2	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Cumbarkhadi and Dongri	13	5	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsiwada, Bankshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	10	9	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	2	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	6	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	3	1	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	13
Total	43	32	132
Total plague deaths to date	101,235	86,073	
Same date last year	28	29	110

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 853 against 880 during the previous week. Of the total number 180 died of plague which showed an increase of five over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 982, which included 104 deaths from plague.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

EXCEPTING a fall of over 3 inches at Navanagar in Kathiawar, there was no rain in any part of the affected area during the week ending the 21st inst. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Ahmedabad and Kaira, elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week :—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	35,085	43,429
Dependants	2,456	2,913
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	16,031	16,103
Total	53,572	62,344

The numbers on relief works, including dependants have increased in Ahmedabad by 4,912, in the Panch Mahals by 3,767, in Kaira by 1,080 and in Broach by 332, while they have decreased in Bijapur (802), Ahmednagar (704) and Sholapur (195). The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor houses have increased in Kaira (325), Sholapur (38), Ahmedabad (6) and the Panch Mahals (4), while they have slightly decreased in Dharwar, Bijapur and Ahmednagar. Three relief works were opened in Ahmedabad, two in Broach and one in Kaira.

The following allotments have been sanctioned :—Rs. 60,000 for small works in the Panch Mahals; Rs. 15,000 for gratuitous relief in the Panch Mahals, and Rs. 50,000 for takavi advances in Bijapur.

ACROSS MANCHURIA BY GOODS TRAIN.

ENGLISH JOURNALIST'S DARING TRIP.

MR. JOHN FOSTER FRASER has ridden round the world on his bicycle, and has found so many natural obstacles to overcome in his many adventurous expeditions that now, apparently, he finds it difficult to map out anything better than a "tame" ride. To impart a little excitement to his holiday this year (or was it to obtain material for good "copy"?) he decided, in view of the fact that the Russians are anxious to conceal their progress in Eastern Siberia from foreign eyes, to travel through Manchuria, after crossing Siberia—not, apparently, by cycle this time; and this, it is announced he has succeeded in doing. Mr. Foster Fraser, who has been staying at Vladivostok, says the "Westminster" crossed the frontier one dark and rainy night, and then, mounting a goods train that was taking material to the interior for the construction of the Russian military railway, travelled for a week before he was questioned by the Cossack guard. Then, instead of being turned back, he was given assistance. Mr. Fraser crossed the Hingan mountains by tarantass, but most of the journey was done in goods trains. He says quite a hundred thousand men were working on the new railway, which was being laid at the rate of three miles a day. The adventurer entered Siberia at Katiska Rasiex, and from there proceeded to Irkutsk having been fifteen days in crossing the forbidden land. Mr. Fraser is now on his way to England.

"EAST AND WEST" is the title of a new review which is a remarkable example of what India may do in the discussion of her own affairs. It is edited by a native scholar of high attainments, printed in Bombay, and so far fulfils its title as to enlist among its contributors men of eminence in both continents and thinkers of both schools of Anglo-Indian thought, both advanced and conservative. So long as it preserves the balance of opinion, it may command a hearing, but in its first number the preponderance is decidedly on the opposition side, and the party of Indian reform have never yet learned to make their views palatable to readers at home. The attendance figures at Westminster when Indian subjects come on for debate are a pretty fair index as to the light hold they have upon the public mind, and while we deeply regret this and trust that "East and West" may alter it, we would impress upon its promoters to try diplomacy in their methods. They need not waive any of their fundamental principles, but they must abridge the lengths to which native eloquence may run, observe proportion in their subjects, and vary the treatment these subjects receive. Sir Charles Dilke's introduction to the present number says nothing new; but he strikes the right note when he deprecates the reduction of our military charges in India, and advocates as little home interference in India's internal administration as possible. Sir John Jardine treats of Mackintosh's work in Bombay; Mr. H. G. Keene reviews Victorian progress in India; Sir Frank Forbes Adam has an article on the famine, and there are other papers on the late Max Muller, Christian work in the East, population, Indian universities, &c. The tone of the review is earnest, careful, and marked with much evidence of foresight and ability. —"Pall Mall Gazette."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

REGARDING the address delivered by Mr. D. E. Wacha at the last meeting of the Indian Congress, the "Rast Gofta" remarks :—It would be unfair to Mr. Wacha if we did not admit at once that his address was as moderate as it was of an elaborate character. There seems to be a good deal of plodding and labour brought to bear on the subject of famine and other cognate matters. The tone of moderation adopted by Mr. Wacha in his address, stands in happy contrast with the strong language and the spirit of intolerance that characterised his earlier public writings and utterances. In fact it has been becoming apparent to many who have been carefully watching his public career, that for some time past he has been passing through some salutary moulding process, and is beginning to appreciate the value of self-restraint and sobriety, which are the essentials of public life.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE'S GIFTS.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote, in the opinion of the "Rast Goftar," have been setting an excellent example to the wealthy citizens of Bombay in public spirit and private charity. Our contemporary observes :—There is not a single charitable institution in Bombay with which their names have not been associated, and in the success of hospitals and organisations pertaining to medical relief, they evince an ever-increasing interest. Only a short time ago the public had the gratification to know that Lady Northcote has arranged to hold a fancy fair on a grand scale in aid of the Lady Dufferin's Fund for female medical relief. This week a paragraph has appeared in the daily papers giving particulars of the Christmas gifts made by Lord Northcote to the different hospitals and other institutions in Bombay. The object of the charity is to provide the poor inmates with fruits, toys, flowers, and sweets,—luxuries which is is not their lot to enjoy even in the festive Christmas season. The kind thoughtfulness that has prompted the gifts cannot but be appreciated by those to whom they have been made, and it is hoped the public would also show its appreciation by following his Lordship's example in the same direction.

"The Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: Bombay should feel pride in having, among other things, an exceptionally kind-hearted Governor in the person of Lord Northcote, especially at a time when we are suffering from the double scourge of famine and plague. Lord Northcote has, it must be acknowledged, won the hearts of the people by the continuous stream of his charities ever since he set his foot on the Eastern shores. People of Bombay and Poona and Ahmedabad, too, know very well this trait of His Excellency. Lady Northcote was often seen passing, without her state livery and the necessary accompaniments of Her Excellency distributing alms to the poor and afflicted of Poona. The substantial support Lord Northcote has given to the cattle farm at Ahmedabad, and to the Bombay Famine Relief Fund in general deserves to be only noticed to show His Excellency's magnanimous and feeling heart which is so easily moved by sight of distress. Before finishing his Kathiawar tour, Lord Northcote evidently being moved by the reality of the terrible havoc made by the recent famine left Rupees 5,000 with the Political Agent of the Kathiawar States, Instructing him to distribute the sum amongst the famished subjects of those parts. Their Excellencies latest donation goes to meet the comforts of the sick and the invalid lying at the several hospitals of Bombay. A good round sum has been forwarded to the different hospitals in the city with a view to distribute fruits and sweets amongst the patients during the Christmas. The traditional native instinct of gratitude cannot but be aroused by such acts of kindness which, in our opinion, goes a great way to bring the two races together.

The "Indu Prakash" observes :—Lord Northcote is perhaps the first Governor of Bombay who has shown his sympathy to the distressed people under his rule by helping them pecuniarily in a substantial manner. We can never forget his liberal donations of several thousands to the famine-stricken people at the outset of His Lordship's regime and we must particularly remember the silent and charitable work of distributing alms which Lady Northcote has been doing since Her Ladyship came to Bombay. Before leaving Kathiawar from whence our benevolent Governor just returned after finishing his tour. His Lordship gave in charity Rs. 5,000 to be used for the benefit of the famine-stricken in that part. The pitiable sight of the distressed parts in the district of Kathiawar, must have moved His Excellency who is naturally possessed of generous instincts and a heart-burning wish to relieve distress. After returning to Bombay and before leaving for Calcutta to spend the Christmas there as guests of Lord Curzon, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote sent a cheque to each hospital in Bombay with a view to distribute fruits and sweets as Christmas presents to the many patients lying in misery at the several hospitals. All this shows the nobility and the genuine kindness of heart which is sure to appeal to the Oriental mind which in return will pray to God to grant His choicest blessings to the kind and generous-hearted donors.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

The "Voice of India" says on this subject :—The Education Commission, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Raleigh, seems to be doing its work quietly but effectively. This offshoot of the Conference at Simla is another proof, if any such were wanting, that the Viceroy is seriously bent upon solving our educational problem. There are questions of grave import connected with it, which it would be impossible to decide within the four walls of a Council Chamber. These should be carefully studied on the spot, and both official and non-official opinion should be so weighed as to leave no room for cavil that any decision has been arrived at in a slipshod manner. With regard to the importance of the issues raised by His Excellency there can be no difference of opinion. It is admitted on all hands that our system of education needs repairing, and that, looking to the needs of the country, the repairs will have to be rather elaborate.

LICENSES FOR EATING HOUSES.

Commenting on the division of the Appeal Court, composed of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crowe, in the matter of the Police Commissioner's discretion to grant or withhold licenses for eating houses in Bombay, the "Rast Goftar" states :—The decision has been received with unqualified satisfaction by the Bombay public. Hitherto it was considered that the Commissioner had absolute discretion in granting, refusing or suspending licenses, and as he had to depend mainly on the reports of his subordinate officers, while considering applications for such licenses, injustice was not infrequently done to many an honest tradesman through the ill-will of these officers. In the present case, an Irani applied for a license to open an eating-house at Colaba Causeway, but the application was refused by the Commissioner on the ground that the European residents of the locality did not want another feeding-house there. The High Court was moved in the matter, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, after hearing arguments, confirmed the order of the Commissioner. Against this decision the Irani preferred an appeal, and the Appeal Court has held that the license cannot be refused on the ground stated by the Commissioner, and has directed that officer to issue the license to the petitioner.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S APPOINTMENT TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The "Voice of India" is disposed to take the appointment of Sir Andrew Scoble to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as a compliment to Bombay, where he was Advocate-General for several years. Our contemporary adds :—But it seems to have created quite a flutter in legal and political circles. For although the names of several eminent jurists were mentioned as likely candidates for this much-coveted position, the probability of Sir Andrew Scoble being appointed a member of the Judicial Committee was considered rather remote. Many of his friends thought that Sir Raymond West was, by his special talent and knowledge, as if made for the position, and the fact that Sir Andrew Scoble had never before acted as Judge would be regarded a disqualification. Our former Advocate-General will, no doubt, find his translation to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from the House of Commons congenial in every way; for, by training as well as temperament, he is a lawyer first and a politician afterwards. We need scarcely add that as Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council in India under Lord Lansdowne, Sir Andrew Scoble introduced the Age of Consent Bill, and succeeded in passing it into law in the teeth of perhaps the most strenuous and most cleverly organised opposition.

THE LORD BISHOP ON EDUCATION.

The speeches delivered by the Lord Bishop on Education within the last few days are commended in an appreciative notice in the "Rast Goftar" our contemporary says: The sympathy and moderation of tone which pervade the three speeches delivered by the Lord Bishop of Bombay on education during the last week, must commend themselves to all well-wishers of this country. His Lordship has treated the subject in its different aspects, and though some of his views do not admit of any practical shape being given to them, they do not the less deserve anxious consideration at the hands of the leaders of the different communities of Bombay. Most of his remarks were applied particularly to the Christian community, but they were of such a general character as effectively to appeal to other communities as well. His observations regarding the present position of female education in this country and the goal to be kept in view in this respect, cannot be too much impressed upon the minds of those of the forward native communities who have rushed headlong into this very important branch of education. He rightly warned his hearers against the tendency which exists at present among parents to give their girls an education which ill-fits them for filling the place which Providence has intended for them in the home.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

Touching the election of Mr. H. S. Dikshit to the Bombay Legislative Council in place of Professor Gokhale who has been transferred to the Viceroy's Council, the Native Opinion writes: When Mr. Dixit appeared in the field of election, we were not sure that his efforts would be crowned with success. Mr. Dixit is an energetic Municipal Corporator and a man of parts. The spirit he displayed in espousing the cause of the G. I. P. Railway signallers was also unique. Had it not been for the strennuous efforts of Mr. Dixit, the inconsistencies and incongruities of the rulings and orders of the G. I. P. Railway authorities the public would not have got an insight of Mr. Dixit is a man of sound judgment and of unassuming temperament; but the latter will not prevent him from making his mark in the Legislative Council.

NATIVE LADIES AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

Taking a glance at the results of the University examinations this year, the "Voice of India" says they would suffice to give, one a clear idea of how our Presidency is progressing in the matter of the higher education of ladies. Our contemporary adds: The results are gratifying, not only as regards Medicine, which has for many years been looked upon as the chief career open to native ladies, but in the higher Arts examinations of Bombay as well. The careful observer may, moreover, find in the current year's list of successful lady candidates the traces of a far-reaching revolution which is slowly working beneath the surface of Indian society. Even amongst conservative and orthodox native communities, the barriers of old-world prejudices seem to be breaking down of themselves, and a love of education and enlightenment is slowly getting hold of the people's mind. The cares and concerns of domestic life which begins earlier for girls in the East than in the West, have hitherto been found to be the most serious impediment to the progress of female education in our midst. From time to time we do, indeed, come across instances in which married ladies compete with male students for academic distinction. But all such records have been beaten this year by the example of a Gujarati lady at Ahmedabad, the mother of five children, who has passed the B. A. Examination. It is a stride in the direction of progress, not only remarkable in the case of the slow-moving East, but probably unsurpassed even in the history of European Universities.

QUEEN WILHELMINA AND PRINCE HENRY.

UNQUALIFIED DENIAL OF THE QUARREL STORY.

The Central News says the attention of the Netherlands Court and Government was called by telegraph to the statements published a fortnight ago purporting to describe the strained relations between her Majesty the Queen and her Consort Prince Henry. The Central News on Thursday week received the following telegraphic despatch from the Court Chamberlain at present in attendance upon Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina—

"The statements mentioned are so vile and untrue that the Dutch papers have never taken any notice of them. I cannot understand how foreign newspapers get these untrue reports, and how these lies are invented. VAN DER STAAL."

The Minister representing the Netherlands in London was seen last week by a Press representative on the subject. His Excellency has received no information whatever regarding the matter, but he says the story published is in the highest degree unlikely.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says:—A telegram I addressed to the Prince's equerry requesting explicit information has elicited the reply that there is no word of truth in the stories current. It is generally understood that the Kaiser played a prominent part in the Royal reconciliation which was demonstrated outwardly on Thursday by the Queen and the Prince Consort driving out together.

A SCANDALOUS INVENTION.

The sensational story telegraphed to London from Amsterdam by Reuter's Agency on alleged trustworthy authority is, so far as it is

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BIRTH.

PURDIE—December 30, at 27, Pembridge Gardens, London, the wife of D. Alan Purdie, Bombay, of a son.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1902.

MR. MACLEAN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

WHEN a man writes his biography, it is usual to assume that his friends have urged him to the step, for their own delectation, or that his life has been so eminently and completely devoted to the welfare of his fellow-countrymen, that it is only fair to the nation to give it an authentic version of his career and public services. In his "Recollections of Westminster and India," Mr. Maclean seems to have been actuated by both these impulses equally with a desire to secure fairplay for himself, from those who have latterly said unkind things concerning him. When we look at the title, we are led to suppose that it is comprehensive, and that if we expect anything more than whatsoever things have to do with this country or with St. Stephen's, we shall be disappointed. Turning over the leaf we find Mr. Maclean in the character of Ulysses exclaiming: "For, always roaming with a hungry heart, Much have I seen and known." And forthwith we amend our prognostications, and surmise that we have a book of travels under false colours. He has seen much though he has roamed little, for surely a couple of trips to India and a flying visit to the Nile cannot in these days be described as roaming. If it mean that he has roamed, so to speak, in the world of politics, well, perhaps there are few who will challenge the accuracy. If it signify that the recollections roam outside the geographical limits of the title, the quotation is aptly descriptive. Mr. Maclean begins at the beginning. He is not the son of "poor but honest parents," so his life is no good to Dr. Smiles. His father was a Highland gentleman, but that is not enough. Mr. Maclean tells us the history of the clan whence that Highland gentleman sprang, but not how they descended to the Sassenach orthography of his patronymic. His mother was of French descent. When she became a widow, she removed from Liberton on the Braid Hills to Newcastle-on-Tyne, whence Mr. Maclean was despatched to London. He was sent to Christ's Hospital, the school which has provided India with some of the best men she has known. They were badly fed, according to Mr. Maclean, in those days. But, perhaps, it was well. The lads who ran to brain might have run to beef had it been otherwise. Mr. Maclean's school-days, we gather, were not phenomenally happy. But during the time he was presented at court—in a wholly irregular manner by the way, being sent there in the absence of another boy to hold his drawing for the inspection of the Queen—on which occasion he saw the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Maclean narrowly escaped a career at the University, circumstances making it necessary to give up the idea and to look about for the means of earning an immediate livelihood.

Here we come to the chapters of the work which constitute its Indian, or, to correct the author again, the Bombay, section. First, however, we must accompany Mr. Maclean through his early journalistic days, for it is not easy for inexperienced men to find an opening in this country. When he left school Dr. Rice wrote of him as a good classical scholar with considerable facility in English composition and more general knowledge, and a greater extent of modern reading than young men of his age can in general pretend to; while his mathematical master said he had gone through a comprehensive course of mathematics beyond most of his years. "Armed with these testimonials," writes Mr. Maclean, "I felt I could like Vivian Grey and Ancient Pistol, treat the world as mine oyster." Unfortunately he never quite overcame that feeling, or his parliamentary career might not have encountered the sudden interruption of eighteen months ago. He was employed on the "Newcastle Chronicle" and at the table of Mr. Joseph Cowan its proprietor, met Mazzini, Kossuth, Garibaldi, and Orsini and doubtless many other democratic conspirators. From Newcastle Mr. Maclean went to the "Manchester Guardian," and by the time he had served them some years, had become qualified to take up a position on this journal which he relinquished after a time to start the "Bombay Saturday Review," and in this undertaking he was assisted by the pens of Sir Alexander Grant, Mr. E. J. Howard, Professor Hughlings, Professor Wordsworth, Sir George Birdwood and Sir Raymond West and occasionally Sir Bartle Frere and "that miracle of quaint learning and rhetorical vehemence and prolixity, the late Mr. Chisholm Anstey." Of the last of these and Mr. R. B. Barton, Mr. Maclean tells a funny story. They were opposed to one another in a case at the High Court, then in the premises now occupied by the Great Western Hotel. It was a conspiracy case. Barton had no defence for his client, a little, round, fat man, so he ingeniously quoted the words Shakspear put into the mouth of Cæsar, as to the homeliness of men who are fat and sleep well of nights; and then pointing a forefinger at Anstey, was out fuming with rage and scorn, he exclaimed "Yond Cassius hath a lean and hungry look. I wonder, gentlemen of the jury, did Cassius ever wear a barrister's gown and a pair of green spectacles" (which Anstey did). The court was convulsed with laughter, and the defendant was triumphantly acquitted.

We get some capital anecdotes of Bombay men in the volume, and some comparisons between men who lived at the time Mr. Maclean acquired possession of the "Bombay Gazette," and those who occupied their places when he returned to revisit the scenes of his former labours a couple of years ago. Forty or fifty years ago, the Anglo-Indians of Bombay formed a democratic community such as could not be found elsewhere. Everybody lived on a footing of perfect equality; intercourse was easy and pleasant, and there was none of the appalling snobbishness towards good society and people in high places, which is the curse of London life, and which has been stimulated to a height never dreamt of even by Thackeray, by the eager competition of American and Colonial capitalists anxious to make their way to the front. For a parallel to Bombay society of that day, Mr. Maclean thinks it would be necessary to go back to the old Greek republics. There were great merchants in those days, he writes. Their successors he does not think much of, and speaks of them so lightly that we have scarcely the temerity to reproduce his words. He speaks of them as clerks. No man shall call a European mercantile assistant "clerk" and live. Some of them may have been vulgarly so called in the early days of their connection with commercial pursuits. And Mr. Maclean perhaps did not know how grave an offence he had committed. But he plainly avers that the place of the great merchants has now been taken by clerks, or mere agents for firms at home, or for the German or Greek houses which everywhere do so much business under the British flag. Nothing surprised him so much when he came back to India, as to find that the Europeans in the island had "taken a back seat" that all the best houses in the place were occupied by wealthy natives and Englishmen seemed to possess nothing except the fringe of ground adjoining the harbour on which the Yacht Club is built. Mr. Maclean is like the old soldiers in Pall Mall, who declare that the service is going to the dogs. He thinks Bombay and her people have deteriorated. Bombay and her people are of a very different opinion. They are more industrious, more hard-working and healthier in their lives and in their amusements than their predecessors. They live longer and "liver" is almost unknown. There are many points on which we cannot see eye to eye with Mr. Maclean. All the same it is pleasant, under his guidance, to visit the places which were and to make the acquaintance of the people whom he knew and who made the comfortable desks and tables we now work at. We accept his assurance that what he has written of himself—and it is much—is not in an idly pretentious or egotistical spirit. And we can forgive him [illegible] W. Forrest's position of Bo[illegible] Frere, then to [illegible] to Mr. Jame[illegible] broader field [illegible] he sold this j[illegible] but less. f[illegible] considered [illegible] were those of [illegible] That is the beauty of politics in this country. At Home Mr. Maclean found he must either be Liberal or Conservative, and then came the tug-of-war. He did not enjoy so much liberty as he had enjoyed in this country. And the result? That section of the work which deals with Westminster tells us. But we must leave that to his readers in England. He has to explain many things to those who were his constituents. Some of them are great merchants and others are clerks, mechanics and labourers. But everyone of them has a vote and a right to demand that a candidate he votes for shall keep faith with him and with his party.

HIMALAYAN GLACIERS. THE story of Mr. Douglas Freshfield's Himalayan explorations in the autumn of 1899, especially in reference to his own and his companions' physical experiences, has been already told. In making their tour of Kangchenjunga, the mountaineers were overcome by the storm which wrought such great havoc at Darjiling. They had then reached an altitude of over 16,000 feet. And none of the members of the expedition is likely to forget the experience during the forty-two hours the snow storm raged, or the journey back to the camp at a lower situation. During their seven weeks' tour, however, the party gathered a great deal of interesting data for accurate knowledge of the features of the Kangchenjunga group. And before the Royal Geographical Society in the week the mail left, Mr. Freshfield read a paper having especial reference to the glaciers of the mountain which, among measured natural eminences, is the third highest on the face of the globe. No one is more qualified by experience to talk about glaciers than is Mr. Freshfield, and one of the objects of his attack on Kangchenjunga was to gain as correct an idea as might be of the glacial features of the stupendous mass, and to ascertain how they resembled or differed from the Alpine or Caucasian glaciers. There are, it appears, four glaciers radiating from the peak of Kangchenjunga, pointing approximately north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west, and named respectively the Lemu, the Telung, the Kangchen and the Yallung. Besides these the forked spurs of the mountain jutting south and west, which are dominated by Kabru and Jannu, enclose the Akluthang glaciers and the southern glaciers of Kabru. The features of the first of these latter series show that they were not long ago united in one stream, being now divided by little more than their moraines. The Kabru southern glaciers consist of three considerable ice streams. Altogether Mr. Freshfield estimates that the area of snow and ice in the Kangchenjunga group is 180 square miles. While there are some resemblances between the ice masses of these altitudes and those of the Alps, there are a great many differences which Mr. Freshfield thinks may be explained by the climate, with its alternations of excessive heat and intense cold. He tells us that the transformation of snow into something like glacier ice takes place within a few hundred feet of the final ridge of Kangchenjunga and such "neve" is found there as in similar positions on the Jungfrau. In the upper ice falls, however, the ice assumes a conformation peculiar to itself. Instead of the seracs, towers and ridges, separated by deep clefts, which are the feature of the Alpine ice masses, the formation here assumes that of clusters of ice cones repeated over and over again. These Mr. Freshfield compared to the earth pillars which are found in certain friable soils. It will interest climbers whose ambition turns to Kangchenjunga to learn that though the main glaciers of the huge mountain present difficulties and dangers enough, they are not full of the crevasses which are the peril of the Alpine climber. "The main glacier," says Mr. Freshfield, "is apt to be terribly uneven, a confused labyrinth of huge mounds, stony ridges and hollows filled with yellow pools, but it is not much crevassed." One of the peculiar features of the main ice streams, due no doubt, to the action of the climate which causes a rapid disintegration of rock, is that they lie hidden under piles of rubbish. The torrents flowing from the glaciers are not, however, in proportion to the vast size of the ice masses. In conditions where intense cold follows on great solar heat and an enormous amount of moisture, Mr. Freshfield observes that ice becomes more plastic or viscous. The splitting of rocks by alternate heat and frost results in a continuous tribute of granite being sent down to the ice sledge as it moves. The observations of Mr. Freshfield in regard to the glaciers are exceedingly interesting, but they do not form the sole results of the Expedition's labours. Mr. Garwood, who was also a member of the party was able to prepare a map of the glaciers explored, and to indicate the extent of the ground in the Kangchenjunga group covered by snow and ice. This map Mr. Freshfield puts forward, as an example of the right method of glacial cartography, and submits it to the notice of the Indian Survey Department as suggesting the principle on which a glacier map of Sikkim, to be of value to the physical geographer, might be made. The Indian Government gave Mr. Freshfield and his companions every assistance in their difficult enterprise. In return, they were able to supply correct and detailed information regarding a mountainous region concerning which previous records were defective and faulty.

PLACE NAMES IN SOUTH AFRICA. THE uncouth and in some cases unpronounceable names of places in South Africa have irritated many English students of the war during the last two years and they have not been slow to express hopes that hereafter less distressing nomenclature will be substituted. That were a vain wish. The country is too young for any extensive modification of its place-names. But gradually the most extraordinary of the combinations are becoming modified, curtailed and twisted so as to produce a tangible name-word. New towns and districts, destined to spring up will not be handicapped as they are now. But those which have not outlandish sounds and syllables are wisely to remain unchanged. Natal, recalls the fact that the Portuguese first set foot upon its soil on a Christmas Day and here and there we find a place-name which similarly explains itself. But the majority are puzzles, in the solution of which, Mr. J. B. Frith comes to our assistance in an article in the "Empire Review." Without [illegible]rse to the intricacies and mysteri[illegible]s of philology, Mr. Frith points out [illegible]cory is plain and he who runs may [illegible]e names are Zulu, Kaffir, Basuto [illegible]entot as well as Boer and English [illegible] inappropriate to the present day [illegible] them are, may be gathered from the [illegible]t Majuba, signifies Amajuba, the hill [illegible]es. Stellenbosch, Swellendam and Graaf-Reinet recall the names of three leading Dutchmen of the old school, the last of these being a compound of the names of Governor Van der Graaf and his wife who belonged to the Reinet family. Governors and their wives innumerable gave their names to places, Governor Maitland being the only one who objected to granting the use of his name in this way. Kroonstad commemorates the proclamation of the authority of the British crown over the country between the Orange river and the Vaal. Pretoria is called after Pretorious, the first president of the Republic, while Potchefstroom is a hybrid composed of part of the names of Potgieter, Van der Chef and Stockenstroom. Johannesburg is after one of the names of Mr. Kruger. Utrecht and Amsterdam are called after towns in Holland. Pietermaritzburg is the town of Piet Retrief and Gert Maritz. The derivation of Lyden in Lydenburg is from sorrow, while the scriptural names of other towns were given them by missionaries who had established stations there. Lindley was the name of an American missionary and Dovedale of a Scots evangelist. Very few of the names are at all descriptive though Koudeveld (coalfield) is an exception.

WITH our issue to-day is distributed the "Bombay Gazette" Almanack for 1902.

THE Hon'ble Mr. F. S. Lely arrived in Bombay yesterday, by the British India steamer Dwarka, from Karachi.

AN informal meeting of the Irrigation Commission was held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday, when the Hon. Mr. Monteath was consulted on matters coming within the scope of the Commission.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the outward Mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 11 p. m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Sunday next. It will be remembered that these Mails were delayed in Italy owing to a breach in the Railway Line, which accounts for the Oriental's late arrival here.

AN Evening Press Agency telegram from Kansas City states that David Nation has obtained a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Carrie Nation, the notorious saloon smasher. The Court exonerated Mrs. Nation from the charge of cruelty to her husband, but decided that she had been guilty of gross neglect of home duties. Mr. Nation, in support of his petition, cited a letter in which Mrs. Nation called him "a hide-bound helot of hell." Perhaps she calls this temperate language.

SIR H. H. JOHNSTON'S attempt to turn Uganda into a Zoo seems to have brought down the wrath of the much suffering pioneers, who, says the "Uganda Mail" prefer a flourishing country to a three-horned giraffe. The hunt for minerals having ended in the third horn of the Okapi, the residents can't swallow the new specie. Tax gathering seems a thankless task, and Sir H. H. Johnstone's private feelings should have given place to the good of the country. Uganda was not meant for a gigantic Zoo or Museum, but for an outlet to congested populations and a source of wealth to Britain's people.

Is coloured photography destined to replace pictorial art? Mr. Bernard Shaw asks us to believe that Velasquez and Titian and Turner will be mere superfluities when photography has said its last word. The inventors of the Barstow-Lubicz process of coloured photography, would probably uphold no such theory. As we understand it, however, they claim to have discovered, although not yet to have perfected, a means of faithfully recording the colours and forms of objects placed within range of their camera. The process is quite distinct from that known as the "three-colour"; and, while naturally no details are given, the negative is taken, it would appear, on a chemically-prepared film. Only where the film is damaged is handwork on the print necessary, for the film itself cannot be touched. The portraits on view, pretty rather than strong—the heads (especially had a tendency to vagueness—were of interest as examples of what can be achieved at this moment by the process.

"PERILS" OF THE SEA.

THE HUMOUR AND TRAGEDY OF SHIP INSURANCE.

BY J. E. WOOLACOTT.

"I wish to impress on you that I am insured only against total loss. If anything happens, then, please see that it happens in deep water."

This is the effect, according to the half-humorous gossip of Lloyd's of an epistle addressed by a well-insured shipowner to the captain of one of his ships, writes Mr. J. E. Woolacott in the "Express."

Submarine cables and other adjuncts of civilisation, however, have seriously checked the operations of the gentry who are anxious that their skippers should test the penetrating powers of some "unknown rock" or otherwise qualify for a Board of Trade inquiry.

But fraud in connection with the insurance of ships is not extinct. It is impossible, though, to form any very definite idea as to the extent to which it prevails, seeing that if it be successful and the underwriter pays over the insurance money no one but the guilty parties is aware that there has been foul play.

There are other cases in which fraud is shrewdly suspected, but never brought to light. The attitude of the underwriter where he has good reason to believe that the loss of a ship has been effected by illegitimate means is simple and efficacious. He declines to pay, and unless the claimant has clean hands his claim never comes within the purview of his Majesty's Courts of law. But there are doubtless cases every year in which underwriters are defrauded without suspecting at the time that they are not paying legitimate losses.

SOME CURIOUS STORIES.

The annals of Lloyd's are full of curious stories. In one instance a vessel purporting to carry a cargo of valuable ore went down after having been heavily insured. The divers sent to examine the wreck came up with the interesting report that the cargo consisted of heavy but decidedly inexpensive stones.

A cargo of a certain valuable product on board another good ship was covered by insurance for a huge sum of money. The fact came to the ears of Mincing-lane, whereupon a produce dealer calmly observed: "Why, there isn't as much of that article in the world." This was rather a staggerer for the underwriters, who at once jumped to the conclusion that the ship would never see port again, and to protect themselves entered into re-insurances at high premiums.

One fine morning, however, the vessel touched at a port. There was a rush on board to inspect the cargo, but the skipper, after resolutely declining to open his hatches, sailed away. No claim was ever made on the underwriters, who confessed their inability to fathom the mystery.

Though the electric telegraph is one of the criminal's most dreaded foes, it is at times pressed into the service of the fraudulent. Even Lloyd's has had its experience of the use of the telegram as an aid to dishonest practices. In the overdue market the premium quoted on ships fluctuates in a most sensational manner. One day it may be possible to effect an insurance at four guineas per cent., the next forty guineas may be demanded by the underwriters, and the day following the quotation may rise to eighty.

A MYSTERIOUS TELEGRAM.

In the case of a certain ship long overdue the price had reached a high figure, when a telegram purporting to come from the owners was received, stating that the vessel had been spoken. This good news naturally caused a heavy drop in the quotation, but on being communicated with by letter the owners intimated that they had sent no telegram, and that no intelligence of the ship had been received by them. The Post Office allowed a photograph to be made of the original telegram handed in, and this photograph was exhibited at Lloyd's, with an offer of a large reward for information that would lead to the discovery of the sender, but the mystery remains unsolved to this day.

The manner in which a dishonest person could benefit by such an artifice is obvious. Assuming the figure quoted by the underwriters on the overdue ship to be sixty guineas per cent., the quotation would fall, say, to five on favourable news being received. An insurance could then be effected by the sender of the bogus telegram at the comparatively low figure, and if the vessel never arrived his profit would be 95 per cent., while the underwriter's loss would be correspondingly heavy.

The scuttling of a ship is an operation of a more risky character, since there is always danger of a confederate babbling or of an inquisitive member of the crew seeing too much. But there are other methods of effecting a total loss involving less danger of detection.

In years gone by, when the law was more severe on offences of this kind, dishonest skippers have been hanged by the neck for wrecking their ships. The case of the notorious Captain Codling will always be prominent in the annals of Lloyd's.

One fine morning early in the last century the fishermen of Brighton were astonished to see a ship going down in a calm, unruffled sea. They put off to render assistance, but were repulsed with indignation and many violent expletives by the skipper, who cooly got [illegible] boat and r[illegible] ashore with his crew, taki[illegible]rters at the Old Ship Inn.

CAPTAIN CODLING'S DOOM.

A Revenue cutter, more persistent than the fishermen, took the ship in tow, but she sank before she could be brought to the shore.

Codling was subsequently arrested, and at his trial a simple-minded seaman described how by the captain's orders he had bored holes below the water-line, and on this method proving too slow for Captain Codling had brought a hatchet into play, with the result that the vessel filled.

Codling was executed in the presence of a great multitude, but, as Mr. Frederick Martin explains in his exhaustive history of Lloyd's, the owners managed to escape the meshes of the law.

In recent times one of the most impudent attempts to defraud the underwriters was that of a certain worthy who insured a yacht for a substantial sum. Soon afterwards two men in an exhausted state arrived at Sheerness in a rowing boat, declaring that their yacht had sunk some miles off, and that they had escaped after encountering divers perils.

But before the insurance money was paid it was discovered that the shipwrecked mariners never had a yacht, and that the boat in which they alleged they had escaped had been hired at a neighbouring port.

The famous horse insurance frauds of a few years back were attended with no small cruelty, and for a time they were successful. The method of the practitioners was to ship horses to America and South Africa after effecting heavy insurances on them, and then to poison them on board ship.

After several large amounts had been paid over suspicion was aroused, and a veterinary surgeon was sent, unknown to the confederates, to accompany on the consignments. The horses died. The "vete. made an examination, and discovered strychnine in their stomachs; and Baron Pollock in due course dealt with four of the persons concerned in the plot.

AN examination of this year's cycle company balance sheets shows that the most noticeable feature about them is larger turnovers yet smaller profits. The demand for cycles has been greater than ever, but owing to increased cost of production and a lower market value the profits are less. In many cases the actual yield on the sale of a bicycle does not exceed ten shillings. A satisfactory circumstance, as showing the stability of some firms, is that all those who last year paid a dividend on their ordinary shares have done so again this year. Here and there companies have done a little more than they did twelve months ago, but in other cases the dividend is slightly lower. Altogether fifteen concerns have yielded a dividend on ordinaries, as compared with thirteen in 1900. Some companies have yet to issue their balance sheets.

THE interesting discovery has been made that mosquitos are attracted in very different degrees by different colours—most by blue, least by white or yellow. As a consequence, says a New York message, the regulation army shirt of navy blue is to be withdrawn from the malarial districts where mosquitos abound, and white will be issued instead.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CASUALTIES AT TWEEFONTEIN.

THE PRISONERS TAKEN AT TWEE-FONTEIN.

GENERAL SPENS' COLUMN.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

The casualty list gives 51 men wounded at Tweefontein, and five of them have since died.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The prisoners captured by the Boers at Tweefontein numbered 246.

General Spens chased Commandant Brik fifty miles in the Transvaal, capturing 25 fully armed Boers and 600 cattle.

Mr. Barton announces that the new federal contingent for South Africa will be divided into nine units, each 121 strong.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 31.

13th December.—Wounded dangerously, Lieut. Otter, 2nd Norfolks; severely, Capt. Fiel, 1st Scottish Horse.

19th December.—Wounded, since dead, Major Hudson and Capt. Briddley, 1st Manchesters Lieut. Modler, 2nd Middlesex and 2nd Lieut. ussell, 2nd West Yorkshires; wounded dangerously Capt. Deakin, 1st Manchesters; severely, 2nd Lieut. Fryer, 2nd West Yorkshires; slightly, Capt Cooke, 1st Rifle Brigade and Lieuts. Terry, Gordo, and Prince, all 1st Manchesters.

20th December.—Killed, Capt. H. Jeffcoa R. F. A. and Capt. C. Janssen, 91st Yeomanry; wnded, since dead, Lieut. Shand, 1st Cameron Highnders; wounded dangerously, Col. Damant, Damant' Horse; severely, Capt. Webb, 1st Royal Munster Fiiliers; slightly, Lieuts. R. Materin, R. F., A. L. Arstrong, 91st Yeomanry, C. Wilson, Damant's Hoe, and 2nd Lieuts. Reddie and Bruce, both 16th Incers; died of Bright's disease, Lieut. O. Hunt, Yomanry and from dysentery, Major Ramsay, 1st Rifle Brigade.

22nd December.—Killed, Lieut. J. Twigg R. A. M. C.

23rd December.—Killed, 2nd Lieut. Unger, 16th Lancers.

24th December.—Died of peritonitis, Sb-Inspector J. Moorhead, Cape Police; injured severely by lightning, Col. W. H. Williams, R.F. A.; wounded slightly, Lieut. Richter, South African Light Horse.

25th December—Killed, Major Willis, 1st South Staffords, Lieutenants Hardwick R. A. Pompoms, and the following Yeomanry Ofers:—Captain S. E. Hall, Lieutenants H. Magnew, S. E. Hudson, J. S. Watneyand, and A. hillips, wounded dangerously, Captain G. Grice, mperial Yeomanry; wounded severely, Major E. Hs, 18th Hussars, Lieutenant A. E. Maclean, Yeomay, late Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, Civil rgeon Reid and the following Yeomanry officers:—aptain H. A. S. Crawley, Lieutenants M. Stuttfiel C. A. French and H. G. Parsons; wounded slight Lieutenant O. Mowatt, Imperial Yeomanry. issing, believed prisoners, Lieutenant the Hon. ouglas Pennant, 2nd Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant dfrey, Army Service Corps and Lieutenants H. Stenhell, F. Langley, W. C. Cunningham, a R. J. Watson, all of the Imperial Yeomanry.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY

SEVERE FIGHTING IN WEST AICA.

SURRENDER OF CHIEFS.

LONDON, J. 30.

A column of the Aros expedition has upied Arochukee on the 24th inst., but continuoughting has been going on around since that date anequent night rushes have been made.

The Aros' losses are severe and those of tBritish are slight.

Six important chiefs have surrendered.

LORD ROSEBERY AND T LIBERALS.

There is much speculation as to Lord bery's intentions, but it is believed unlikely he wassume the definite lead of any section.

The papers consider that Sir Henry pbell-Bannerman in eliciting a statement based a strategic success, and thus strengthened own position.

NO NEW YEAR HONOURS

There will be no New Year Honours, rently owing to the proximity of the King's Birtly and New Year.

It is understood that the lists will, hench, be published on the Royal Birth-day and nation Day.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH

Her Majesty the Queen has recovered some to Sandringham with the King.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMEA.

It is announced as Washington t Great Britain and America will shortly nete for a settlement of the various questions at issuncluding the Canadian border, Atlantic fisheries Alaskan frontier.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, P. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ori, with the English Mails of the 23th instant, ere for Bombay, at 11 p.m., yesterday, and tleamer China for Colombo and Australia, 9 p.m., yesterday.

THE threatened extinction of the ka in Queensland is evidently the chief topic olitical interest in the northern colony. Writib Mr. Forrest, M. L. A. for Polwarth, Mr. J.wall, a member of the Queensland Legislaturays:—"The Kanaka legislation is going to ek the sugar industry sky high, especially in tistricts north of Townsville. White men can do work that has been thought of on God's earth, to ask them to permanently see a sugar season ugh is asking for an impossibility. I write from xperience of living over a quarter of a century th of Townsville, where I have experienced hermometer 110 in the shade at 11 in the mor in the month of November. We, in Queensland that we have made a bad deal by joining in ration, but no doubt everything will come right.

THE TOLLYGUNGE HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 31.

A large gathering assembled at the Tollygunge Horse and Dog Show to-day. The Championship prize for the best horse in the show was won by Mr. W. Garth's Australian gelding, David, and for the best pony by the Maharajah of Cooch Behar's English mare, Policy.

For the best Polo Pony, Mr. C. Graham's Mona.

Jumping Competition for Ponies—Winner, Mr. A. A. Sandiland's Joe.

For Horses—Winner, Mr. R. Hobhouse's Brown Study.

For the Best Charger Prize—Winner, the Commander-in-Chief.

Best Dog in the Show—Mr. Ezra's Collie, Merry Eyes.

Ladies' Kennel Association Prize—Winner, Lady Robinson's Judy.

THE ESCAPE OF BOER OFFICERS FROM TRICHINOPOLY.

REPORTED RECAPTURE.

A TRICHINOPOLY correspondent writes to the "Madras Times" of December 29th. In Trichinopoly, the Boer prisoners are encamped a few miles away from the Town; the camp is well fenced in, and British soldiers are posted at very point so as to safeguard the prisoners against any thing like the possibility of escape. We have also a squadron of Native Hussars "ready, aye ready," to pursue runaways and to prevent running away. But it appears there are two Boer prisoners (Officers) in the Trichinopoly camp, who are either very clever or very lucky in managing an escape. In the gloaming on Boxing day, the pair succeeded in evading sentry, fence, and all prison precautions in vogue, and they made a clean bolt of it. Yesterday, they were cooling their heels in the Trichy Junction station, and—such is my information—they feasted and dined without let or hindrance in the Refreshment Room on the premises, apparently thoroughly satisfied with the situation. After dining well and wisely on Messrs. Spencer & Co's excellent viands and drinks in the Refreshment Room, for a consideration of course, the runaways purchased first class tickets to Madras; but before the train started and when about giving the go-by to this historic town, our heroes were spotted, taken and replaced as of old among other Boer specimens in the Trichy Camp. The discovery and timely arrest formed a very happy sequel to an event which otherwise, in all probability, might have led to very grave results. I hear that he capture is due to two soldiers, who are undergoing training in the Locomotive branch of the S. I. Railway Company's service; one is said to belong to the 1st Lincolnshire Regiment and the other to the 58th Field Battery. A strong guard of soldiers of the Lincolns were despatched to the station from the camp to escort the prisoners back to the camp.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

FACILITIES IN JUNAGADH STATE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The promotion of the cause of Mahomedan education, which may be said to be yet in its infancy, deserves to engage the special attention of every well-wisher of the community, and every encouragement at the hands of those who are in a position to do so. It is gratifying to see that the premier State of Junagadh in Kathiawad has contributed materially towards the achievement of this end by establishing the Mohabat Madressa in its capital city, where Mahomedan boys are given free education in English, Urdu, Arabic, and Gujrati,—by a liberal grant of scholarships and prizes to the deserving ones among them,—and by founding for Mahomedan graduates the Mohabat fellowship endowed by its veteran Vazier Babaudd inbhai Hasambhai, C. I. E., in connection with the Bombay University. The Bahauddin College at Junagadh named after the Vazier Saheb to commemorate the life-long services rendered by him and built from funds collected by his friends and admirers, and considerably supplemented by the State, has opened a new door to the Mahomedan students, among others to prosecute higher studies, and thereby render themselves more useful to their country.

Prompted by the same eager desire for their welfare which has actuated the starting of the abovementioned institutions for the sole benefit of his brethren, his Highness the Nawab Saheb has, we are glad to learn, arranged to afford special facilities to those Mahomedan youths who join the College. Besides the establishment of scholarships and prizes open for general competition by students of all creeds, the Government of his Highness have resolved to impart free education in the College to all Mahomedan candidates who intend to avail themselves of it during the next two years.

It is hoped that the liberal help thus rendered by his Highness the Nawab Saheb will be an incentive for these promising students of the Mahomedan community, who have been hitherto obliged by unfavourable social circumstances to prematurely close their educational career.

THE DALLAS COMPANY AT THE NOVELTY.

THE CASINO GIRL.

LAST night the Dallas Company produced the "Casino Girl" at the Novelty Theatre, and scored a great success. The piece is exceedingly bright and lively, the librettos full of witticisms, and the music is sparkling and catchy. Charming lyrics and capital humourous songs are freely interspersed throughout the piece, and the dances are such as captivate the audience. The opera gives opportunity to many members of the Company, and last night they all greatly distinguished themselves. Miss Marie Arnold as the "Casino Girl" was as vivacious as ever, and Miss Dolly Vernon who has sung and danced herself into great favour during the season, worked tremendously hard and well throughout. Miss Isabel Vernon had a number of excellent songs which enabled her to display her admirable qualities as a singer. The other ladies all contributed greatly to the success of the performance. Mr. Dallas made up very funnily as Pilsener Pasha. Mr. Percival Knight was capital as J. Offenbach Gaggs, the broken down tenor—Some of his songs were screamingly funny, notably one called "Nothing New," in which local allusions were introduced—Mr. H. Eversleigh sang well as did also Mr. Harold Godwin, who, together with Mr. W. R. Riley was responsible for a great amount of fun. The mounting of the piece is excellent, and the dresses are really fine. The large audience last night repeatedly testified their enthusiastic appreciation of the performance. The "Casino Girl" will be repeated at a matinee this afternoon, and again to-night.

THERE years ago the collection of mosquitoes in the Natural History Museum was small and of no account. A special effort had to be made to increase it, and the assistance was sought of the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, and the India Office in the attempt to procure properly preserved specimens from all quarters of the globe. The result, according to the London correspondent of the "Scotsman," has been the reception at the Museum of a very large series of more or less extensive collections of mosquitoes from almost every corner of the world, and consignments are still arriving weekly. There is practically no other collection of the kind extant.

PERMITS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

A NOTIFICATION issued by the Bombay Government, states:—

Under instructions from the Secretary of State, it is hereby notified for general information that in consequence of the establishment of Martial Law at all South African ports, it has been decided, with the concurrence of the Governments of the Cape Colony and Natal, that on and after the 1st January, permits will be required by every person proceeding to Cape Colony or Natal to enable him (or her) to enter those Colonies, and no person unprovided with such permit will be allowed by the authorities in South Africa to land in that country, except under special circumstances.

Application for permits in the case of persons proceeding from Bombay, must be made in person at the Police Head-quarters, Bombay, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on and after the 1st January and should be made at least three weeks before the date of sailing. Permits will be issued with as little delay as possible, but their issue within a period of less than three weeks from the date of application cannot be guaranteed.

Each applicant will be required to produce evidence to the effect that he is in possession of at least £100 or is in a position to maintain himself on arrival in South Africa, that the object of his journey is bona fide, and that he has not been deported or sent out of that country as indigent.

Members of a family proceeding to South Africa will be shown on the permit issued to its head provided that a separate permit will be required for each son or daughter over 16 years of age.

It should be clearly understood that these permits are available only to enable passengers to land in South Africa and are no guarantee that they will be allowed to proceed inland. Those who wish to do so must apply for permits at the port of disembarkation. The latter are warned that there are still thousands of persons waiting at the coast ports for an opportunity to return to their homes, who will probably have precedence over later arrivals.

THE DISASTROUS FIRE IN BOMBAY.

RECOVERY OF VALUABLES.

THE work of removing the debris from the scene of the late terrible fire in Abdul Rahiman Street, is still proceeding. The men of the Executive Engineer's Department are actively engaged in recovering the lost property, and searching for the remains of the young victims. So far as the property is concerned, a large quantity of household articles, such as cooking utensils, furniture, valuables, has been found and stored in a room on the ground floor of an adjoining house, where a police watch has been kept for the safe custody of the property. Yesterday morning, a treasure chest, containing cash and jewellery of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,000, was recovered from the ruins. Neither the safe nor its contents have been affected in any way by the fire or by the falling of the burning structure. Jewellery of the value of Rs. 2,000 has also been found. Although the debris of one of the buildings in which the missing children are supposed to have been burnt, has been cleared almost to the ground floor, nothing beyond two odd shoes burnt to the soles, had been recovered until yesterday afternoon. It is presumed that the unfortunate victims have been burnt to ashes.

A few bundles of bones were found last night from the debris at the rear of the destroyed house. These were evidently the remains of the missing children, as that was the place where they had been got together for removal into the adjoining house.

ANOTHER EUROPEAN HPOONGYI.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us, says the "Rangoon Gazette," on Sunday:—To-day took place at the Tavoy Monastery, Godwin Road, amidst a great concourse of people, the ordination ceremony of another European, who had made up his mind to become a hpoongyi, thus the sooner to reach the end of all miseries, Nirvana. It appears the reverend gentleman by name now Asoka, had been for thirty years, a prey to harrowing doubts. Several European gentlemen and ladies had come to witness the unusual ceremony, which was enlivened by a full Burmese band—contrary to all Buddhistic teaching, for it is, emphatically forbidden to priests to listen to singing and music. There were gathered several influential bishops, and the ceremony was conducted by Hpoongyi Oo Sanda, who appeared delighted at the honour conferred upon him. A rush fell on the whole assembly when the old gentleman pronounced distinctly the ancient profession of faith of Buddhism, "Duddhani saranam gacchami; Dhammani saranam gacchami; Sanghan saranam gacchami!"—I go for refuge, unto the Buddha, the Law and the Brotherhood,—which from a Christian turned him a Buddhist, and he donned the yellow robe. Then taking his almsbowl, he went his first round for alms in the monastery itself, and the fair sex gave him his first meal as a hpoongyi. Go Dhammaloka stood up and gave an account of his work during the two years he had been in Burma. Much had been done for Buddhism he said and more still was about to be done in the near future. He had worked alone until now, but he was glad to say that besides Asoka ordained to-day, two other Europeans would become hpoongyis within the next few months.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE R.-M. RAILWAY.

COLLISION BETWEEN GOODS TRAIN AND TROLLIES.

EUROPEAN LADY KILLED.

INFORMATION has been received in Bombay of a collision on the Cawnpore-Achnera branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, resulting in the death of a lady and injury to another person. On Saturday evening a party of ladies and gentlemen arrived at Kasganj station from Rataka-Nagla by the 48 up-train, a distance of twenty-six miles. Mr. Jones the Superintending Engineer of the line, was asked by them, as they had missed the return train, to help them. Being personal friends, the party returned to Rataka-Nagla in two trollies lent by Mr. Jones. The party consisted of two of that gentleman's daughters, Miss Ellington, his niece, Mr. Rigg, an Assistant Engineer of Canals, and Lieutenant Macdonald, of the Royal Artillery. They started at about 8-30 o'clock. The sudden approach of a goods train caused a panic, and before anything could be done it ran into them. In the collision Miss Ellington was killed on the spot and a gentleman injured, while the rest escaped with a severe shaking. The boards of both the trollies were completely smashed, but the wheels and axles were left intact. The whole party, with the debris of the trollies, were railed into Cawnpore and attended to. The District Traffic Superintendent has personally recorded all evidence of the accident.

YACHT CLUB SAILING RACES.

THE following races will be held on Saturday the 4th January the races for Yachts and Tomtit terminating at Hog Island.

Yachts' Handicap races for A. and B. classes in cruising trim and towing dinghies. Start with Handicap allowances in hand, first yacht starting at 2-45 p.m. Course No. 16.

Tomtit class race, start at 2-0 p.m. Course No. 15.

Ship's Boats (Fancy rig) race, start at 2-45 p.m. course No. 2 followed by course No. 13.

Entries for all the above races will be closed at noon on Friday the 3rd instant.

THE ADVENTURES OF A PERUVIAN MUMMY.

"INQUESTED" BY A LONDON CORONER.

HIS JURY'S FATUOUS VERDICT.

COMICAL STORY.

Before Mr. Justice Darling in the King's Bench Division, on December 10 Aitken v. London and North Western Railway Company was an action brought by Mrs. Aitken against the London and North Western Railway Company to recover damages sustained by a mummy through the alleged negligence of the defendants' servants. Defendants denied negligence.

Mr. Kemp, K.C., and Mr. Carrington appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Lawless represented the defendants.

Mr. Kemp, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said this was an extraordinary action, in fact he had never heard of a similar action having been before the Courts. The plaintiff was a lady who had travelled a great deal in South America, and especially in Peru. While she was travelling her sons stayed at a religious establishment at Melle, in Belgium, where there was a museum. The plaintiff was anxious to show the Fathers that she appreciated their kindness to her sons, and she ascertained that they would like to secure a mummy for their museum. The plaintiff made an effort to obtain a mummy of one of the Incas, the Royal Family of Peru at the time when the Spanish took possession of the country. She had great difficulty in getting one, because the Government prohibited the digging up of these ancient bodies. There was one, however, in the possession of Mr. Bradley, the British Consul at Iereca. Mr. Bradley would not sell his mummy, that of a female, but eventually he made the plaintiff a present of it. The mummy was packed, and at an expense of £45, plaintiff sent it to England by Captain Fox, of the S. S. Gulf of Cercovada, in order that it might be forwarded on to Belgium. On arrival at Liverpool, the case containing the mummy was handed to the London and North Western Railway Company to be forwarded to its destination with all dispatch. When the case arrived in London it was unlaid, in the case, in addition to the mummy, there were two ancient skulls and a piece of pottery. The case was opened in London, and the man who opened it became frightened, and went off to the coroner, who, instead of treating it like a sensible man, held an inquest upon the mummy. (Laughter.) Under the coroner's direction the jury found "That this woman was found dead at the railway goods station, San street, on the 15th of April, and did die on some date unknown in some foreign country, probably South America, from some cause unknown. No proofs of a violent death are found, and the body has been dried and buried in some foreign land, probably sun-dried and cave-buried. The jurors are satisfied that this body does not show any recent crime in this country, and that deceased was unknown and about 25 years of age." (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Justice Darling: When do you say this inquest took place?

Mr. Kemp: In London.

Mr. Justice Darling: Who was the coroner?

Mr. Kemp: Dr. Wynn-Westcott.

Mr. Justice Darling: And the jury found that verdict?

Mr. Kemp: Yes; a very intelligent jury. (Laughter.) Continuing, the learned counsel said the mummy was between 300 and 400 years old. Unfortunately the mummy had been broken into pieces. After the inquest the defendants thought there was an opportunity of doing some business, and they demanded of the plaintiff the charge, not for a mummy, but for a corpse. (Laughter.) That demand, however, was not pressed, probably owing to the advice of the solicitor of the company. He (the learned counsel) submitted that the plaintiff was entitled to recover, not only the £45 she had expended, but the value of the mummy. Of course it was difficult to assess the value of a mummy, but some witnesses would state, that the destroyed mummy was worth between £200 and £300.

Mr. Justice Darling; I suppose the defendants are prepared to hand over the remains?

Mr. Lawless: They have been offered. They are buried in Belgium at the present moment. When the remains arrived in Belgium the police ordered them to be buried.

Mr. Kemp: I believe that is the fact. Continuing, the learned counsel submitted that the mummy was broken while in the custody of the defendants, who were thus liable.

Mr. Justice Darling: I suppose a mummy is goods (Laughter.)

Mr. Kemp said the defendants accepted the case as goods.

Mr. Justice Darling: I do not know much about mummies. Was this mummy in a case like the Egyptian mummies?

Mr. Kemp: No; they are not buried in the same way. The Incas were buried in a sitting posture.

The evidence of Captain Fox, which was taken on commission, having been read,

The hearing of the case was adjourned.

HOW THE AMERICANS DEAL WITH GUERILLAS.

LESSONS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The latest batch of newspapers from the Far East contain much interesting reading in regard to the war in the Philippines, which it is to be hoped (says the "Daily Graphic") will be digested with care by the pro-Boers in this country and the United States. It appears that the war was "practically over" some time ago, but now it has broken out afresh, and a guerilla campaign has been set on foot against the Americans, and is spreading from island to island. The facts are given by the "Manila Times," which is friendly to the American cause. The Islands of Samar and Cebu are the chief seats of the new insurrectionary movement. What is the cause of the outbreak? English pro-Boers who desire to see self-government accorded to the Boers immediately on their surrender will read the following observation of the "Manila Times" with interest:—

The reason for the widespread recrudescence of insurrection in the Philippines is generally given as over-confidence on the part of the Americans, leading them to abandon military government too soon in favour of civil rule.

The way in which the Filipino sympathisers—equal to our disloyal Afrikanders in Cape Colony—are treated is drastic in the extreme:—

General Hughes's policy of striking at the real seat of the power of the insurrecto movement by arresting the so-called "munigos," presidentes, principales, priests, and cabezas, who have secretly nurtured the insurrectos while pretending loyalty, has thrown a large body of the sort of gentry into an hysterical panic lest they might likewise be seized, and the retaliation policy of campaigning seems to be bringing forth satisfactory results. There is some hope that widespread knowledge of the fact that this course will be pursued wherever the many-headed insurrecto movement raises itself upright, whether disguised under the name "Katipunan," "Reunion Revolucionaria," "Partido Federal"—that is what it calls itself here—will result in causing those "leaders" of a carabao sort of intellect to stop a moment before running amok. Even a carabao shuns fire. So the present tactics may be set down as less harsh than they seem, if not counted actually beneficent, when the restraining influence they will exert in the future is taken into the reckoning.

"Less harsh than they seem"! To understand what this means let us imagine all the known members of the Afrikander Bond and all their suspected sympathisers thrown into goal.

In the field the policy of the American Generals is equally unceremonious. Here is what the "Manila Times" says on this subject:—

While the Americans are indifferent as to whether the island has to be devastated in order to impress upon the Filipino the fact that insurrection has to be crushed at any cost, and while General Smith is intent upon a severe policy, the word being: "No quarter for Lukban," "No surrender accepted," "Shoot, but never capture," some friends of Lukban desire to bring about his surrender, in order to save themselves and put an end to the warfare.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

BALL LAST NIGHT.

THE first dance of the Bombay Catholic Association took place at the Town Hall last night and was in every way a great success. The hall had been very effectively decorated with flags and bunting, while inscriptions appropriate to the season met the eye at every turn. The appearance of the whole place was very gay and bright, and the decorations reflected great credit on the Dance Committee. There was a large attendance, and dancing began at 9 o'clock precisely, and was kept up briskly till the small hours of the morning, under the able direction of the masters of ceremonies, Dr. A. Britto and Messrs. Jos. de Lima, A. de Gouveia Pinto, and T. Rodrigues. By special permission the band of H. M. S. Magdala was in attendance. Mr. J. Philip de Quadros, Secretary of the Club, deserves a word of praise for his indefatigable efforts to ensure the success of the gathering.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

NOTES ON FOOTBALL.

THE HUNTING FIELD.

GOLF NOTES.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

Looking backward and looking forward, the Rugby Union game claims, for the moment, first attention. On Saturday there were two very interesting matches in the county championship competition, next Wednesday there is the University match, which will be played in London, and next Saturday there is the North v. South match, which will be played at Fallowfield. The result of the trial of strength between Cheshire and Durham at Birkenhead Park so completely upset general anticipations that one hesitates to speak of what may happen in regard to the championship of the North. If Cheshire had won on Saturday the distinction would have been theirs safely enough; but they were routed very badly, and now the cue is to shout for Durham. The Durham fifteen are quite good enough to again win the championship. They were victorious over Yorkshire and over Cumberland, now they have added redoubtable Cheshire to the list, and before them there are meetings with counties that have gone down already before Cheshire, viz., Northumberland and Lancashire. Neither of these remaining matches will be an easy one, but Durham, without their fine three-quarter E. W. Elliott, played a game of such magnificent strength at Birkenhead Park that, the danger of prophecy notwithstanding, one feels bound to express confidence in their ability to come out on top. The Cheshire game was styled after that which brought victory in their Cumberland, Northumberland, and Lancashire matches—a game full of sweeping forward rushes. These were very effectual up to a certain point, but the Durham back division was much more sound than those of the other teams Cheshire had previously met. Forward the Cheshire men were quite equal to their opponents, but behind the scrum they were badly beaten by a three-quarter line that gave some delightful exhibitions of what it is possible to achieve by sound combination. Durham, by the way, have given Cheshire some previous drubbings quite as bad as that of Saturday. They won eleven out of fourteen games played in other years, their majority of points in the last nine matches was always a substantial one, and in the last four games they scored 52 points without losing one.

The county game at Exeter disposed of some of the interest in the judicial matter arising out of the Gloucester and Somerset match which has been referred to the Rugby Union. If Somerset had beaten Devon they would have tied with Gloucester, and the Union's decision about the disputed goal would have been of some moment. But last year's champions showed—too late to do themselves any good this season—something of championship form, and, as a consequence, Gloucester have won the top place in the South-westhern group. Middleser, by a victory last week over Kent, made their position in the South-eastern group practically secure. They have to meet the East Midlands, but that is scarcely a matter of serious account. The final decision of the championship is therefore likely to rest between Durham, Gloucester, and Middlesex.

For the University match the odds are strongly in favour of Oxford. There is little to wonder at in this when one considers the season's record. Ten times the Dark Blues have been victorious, and twice they have drawn. So far they are unbeaten. Cambridge, on the other hand, have out of twelve matches won five and lost five. In the Oxford fifteen there are eight of last year's winning side. In that of Cambridge there are ten new men. These and other facts, would seem to show that the result is a foregone conclusion, and that the magnificent silver trophy which a relative of the Oxford captain has presented is as good as won already by Mr. Crabbie's team. But in the University match, perhaps more than in any other match of the season, there must always be allowed a wide margin for a surprise.

The North v. South match at Fallowfield will bring together two fifteens of "triers" for subsequent international honours. Its chief interest is to show what sort of talent there is available for the England team, and although these matches do not often provide the most finished exhibitions of the Rugby game they are always attractive, because they bring together so many representative players. The North team was chosen after the match at Birkenhead on Saturday. The Selection Committee distributed their favours over a wide area, but it was inevitable that Durham and Cheshire should be looked to for the groundwork of the team. Durham will provide two three-quarters, a half back, and a forward. From Cheshire there have been chosen a three-quarter, a half back, and three forwards. The other six places have been filled with selections from Yorkshire (three), Lancashire (one), and Northumberland (two). It will be found that there is budding talent as well as blooming talent in this side. Kendal and Oughtred, the half backs, were in partnership against Scotland last season. The choice of the international forwards Alexander and Elger will be generally approved, and the presence of three Cheshire men in the pack is some testimony to the favourable impression which the dashing play of one section of last Saturday's losing team made upon the Selection Committee. The South team will be chosen to-day.

The honours in the Northern Union League have for one week been won by Yorkshire. In five matches only one Lancashire team was victorious. Yorkshire clubs won three matches, and they scored in the aggregate 38 points against 23. Perhaps the superiority of Lancashire clubs is, after all, more apparent than real, and it would not be unwelcome to find that the League competition was one in fact as well as in name. Broughton Rangers, pre-eminently the most successful team in the League, did better against Bradford than one expected them to do, and this was principally because the Bradford three-quarters combined poorly. The Bradford line is one of fine, weighty fellows who would take a lot of stopping if they could move faster. Save for this weakness, there was not a wide difference of ability between the teams. One of the Rangers' three-quarters, Wilson, was particularly noticeable for his fine centre work. When he realises more generally the existence and purpose of the wing men he will take a front place. Hull invariably play as well on their own ground as they play indifferently away, and they did so on Saturday at the cost of Swinton. Huddersfield's improvement has been generally remarked, but its demonstration at the expense of the strong Cheshire club was unexpectedly emphatic. Salford had their back division disorganised, and under the circumstances were perhaps lucky in making a draw at Halifax.

The Association League matches were reduced in number by the wide journeyings of two of the clubs. Derby County went to London and gave the Corinthians a beating, and Sunderland sent two teams on friendly visits northwards. In the eight League matches that were played the home clubs won all along the line. Everton are still the leaders in the competition. They punished Sheffield Wednesday very severely, and have thus provided a sufficient reply to a recent criticism that, having done nothing of note since their victory at Sunderland, their form was scarcely worthy of their position. Bury are excellently placed. They had Manchester City as visitors on Saturday, and with capital results—from the Bury point of view. The Manchester team was worn down rather badly towards the end of the game, but, after all, they got off more cheaply than was the case in the corresponding match last year. The outlook for the City is very unpromising, but not altogether hopeless, if the Nots Forest form, which was not altogether missing at certain stages of Saturday's game, is maintained. Blackburn Rovers, having won the Lancashire Cup on Monday, completed their week's work with a good victory over Bolton team. The Bolton forward line is weak and once the Rovers had scored the Wanderers played with little heart. Sheffield United showed good form against Liverpool, and won by a late-obtained lead of one goal. The United have "come on" well in the last month. They lost, it will be remembered, six out of their first nine engagements, but since then they have added four victories and have scored goals freely. Newcastle United made a goalless draw with Aston Ville, and thus their wonderfully good goal average, the best in the League, is preserved. M'Coll was unable to play at Birmingham, but Kingsley was in goal, and he prevented M'Luckie scoring on more than one occasion. Small Heath went to Grimsby and were beaten by a goal. It is many weeks since Grimsby enjoyed a victory, and Small Heath have now lost four games in succession. But while Manchester City and Bolton Wanderers are playing so poorly Small Heath have a chance of escaping a share in what appears to be Grimsby's certain fate at the end of the season. Wolverhampton Wanderers, weakened by accidents to players, lost, not unexpectedly, to Notts Forest, and Notts County, erratic as ever, played poorly at Stoke and suffered accordingly. An item of interest anent a once famous team now in the second division of the League is that the directors of Preston North End have found the financial position of the club so embarrassing that they have decided, like other needy institutions, to hold a bazaar.

Snow showers and frost have interfered with the enjoyment of hunting this week, and hard, slippery ground has been responsible for a considerable amount of grief; nevertheless, first-rate runs have been obtained in various countries.

Last year the Wheatland and South Shropshire Hunts were united under the Mastership of Mr. J. C. Dun-Waters, but the arrangement has not been found to work altogether satisfactorily, and Mr. Dun-Waters will give up the dual control at the end of the present season. He will continue to hunt the Wheatland country, which he took over from Mr. Rowland Hunt in 1898, but another Master will be required for the South Shropshire Hounds. Mr. Waters will have his headquarters at Plaish Hall, and the Wheatland pack will meet three days a week. It is probable also that a Master will be wanted for the South and West Wilts at the end of the season. The Hunt has been rather unfortunate of late years in having somewhat frequent changes in the management. Last season a committee was in charge, and it is rumoured that Lord Heytesbury, who only took office this year, intends to resign. Continuity of control always tends to promote sport and to foster those cordial relations with the tenant farmers on which fox-hunting is not a little dependent. It is largely owing to this cause that the great family packs of England—such as the Belvoir, the Duke of Beaufort's, Lord Fitzhardinge's, the Brocklesby, and others that might be mentioned—have enjoyed such successful careers and still continue in the van, distinguished alike by the excellence of their hounds and establishments and the pleasant relations maintained with all classes. Thus from the beginning of the nineteenth century until, in 1896, the the connexion of the Dukes of Rutland with the Belvoir Hunt was placed on a different footing, there were but five huntsmen, and the Masters were scarcely more numerous. With the Berkeley Hounds (Lord Fitzhardinge's) there have been but four changes of Mastership since 1807, if we except the season 1896-97, when a committee had temporary control. Cheshire hunts have been fortunate in not having frequent changes. In the northern part of the country Mr. H. M. Wilson, who succeeded Lord Enniskillen this year, is the third Master since the country was divided in 1877. Mr. H. R. Corbet hunted the whole country from 1866 to 1877, and then assumed charge of the South Cheshire Hunt, which he only gave up at the end of last season. Desiring to show their appreciation of the services he rendered during so long a period, the members of the Tarporley Hunt Club have opened a subscription list for the purpose of presenting Mrs. Corbet with a portrait of her husband. Subscriptions are limited to three guineas, and a replica of the painting will be hung in the club-room of the hunt at Tarporley. Mr. Reginald Corbet who succeeded his father as Master this year, is ably maintaining the traditions of the Hunt, and has been showing capital sport.

Mr. Hanbury was in command when the Cottesmore Hounds came to Cold Overton on Tuesday, and a large company included Princess Demidoff, Duchess of Newcastle, Lord Lonsdale, Duke of Westminster, Lord and Lady Manners, Lady Warwick, Lady Gerard, Mr. and Lady Angela Forbes, and the Hon. F. Lambton. The cold storm of the previous day and frost overnight had rendered the going somewhat treacherous; nevertheless, there was a continuance of the brilliant sport obtained with these hounds recently, which must be peculiarly gratifying to Mr. Evan Hanbury in his first year of office. The first item was a gallop after rather an unenterprising fox roused in Orton Park Wood. Hounds ran out of scent near to Cold Overton, and being thrown into Ranksborough Gorse, they started a really staunch customer. After ringing round by the Ashwell Spinneys, the pack hunted their fox at a rare pace over the Langham Flats, and holding on by Braunstone, marked him to ground near Manton Gorse at the end of a right good run. It lasted for about an hour; there was no check of any moment, and hounds were travelling fast throughout. A blustering wind and storms of sleet and fail augured ill for sport when the Quorn Hounds foregathered at Six Hills on Monday nevertheless, there was a large and representative field, and Captain Burns Hartopp was in command. Ellar's Gorse provided the needful object of pursuit, and he pointed at first for Upper Broughton, with hounds running prettily at a brisk pace; then the chase swung round past Nether Broughton and along the Old Dalby Valley to Dalby Wood. Slower hunting followed, and short of Lord Aylesford's covert the pack were in difficulties, and eventually the fox saved his brush.

Our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic are nothing if not inventive, and it is quite improbable that they will be satisfied with the clubs, the balls, or the strokes that have served generations of British golfers indifferently well. They have already shown their ingenuity by inventing a patent golf ball whose merits, so far as we are concerned, are still trembling in the balance, and scarcely show much tendency to weigh it down. Some formidable spring club, guaranteed to drive golf balls out of sight, may be the next invention, or possibly something strange and fearful in the way of strokes may revolutionise our old world ideas. The Americans are original as well as inventive, and have devised some curious competitions. We are told of a "blind tournament" held on links near Pittsburgh, U.S.A., the essence of which seems to have been that no one knew what was happening, who was winning, or how the prizes were to be awarded. The largest score or the least might take the first prize at the option of the committee. The competitor who sliced most efficiently, or pulled his ball with the greatest effect, might receive a reward, and missing a putt or topping an approach might entitle a player to a prize. These arrangements may have been curious and amusing, but assuredly they had no connexion with the ancient game of golf.

Judging by a letter from one of the competitors which appears in "Golf Illustrated," the amateur tournament recently held at Chingford would seem to have been managed in a very extraordinary fashion. Competitors who had been beaten in the first round came up smiling to try their luck in the second, not a little, we may suppose, to the astonishment of their successful opponents; and one of these defeated candidates actually won the second prize in the tournament! After this we must cease to criticise the peculiarities of American competitions, which are at least conducted in accordance with the official programme and with due regard to fair play. There is another matter anent which there seems to be reason to question the wisdom of the procedure adopted by the City Corporation. During the twelve years that the Chingford links were in the occupation of the Royal Epping Forest Club artisan golfers were allowed to play on them free of charge, but according to "Golf Illustrated," this privilege is no longer accorded to them under the rule of the City Corporation. One would suppose that on a public golf course in the vicinity of the Metropolis, golfers of the artisan and working classes would receive special consideration; but in their case the charge of 1s. and 9d. a round and the necessity to wear a red coat and hire a caddie are altogether prohibitive, and will serve effectually to banish them from the course.

ACCORDING to Hamburg information the dividend of the Standard Oil Company for 1901 amounts to 48 per cent. of the shares, he will touch 80 million marks this year of the total dividend. This cannot be called unprofitable business.

THE PANNA CASE.

On Friday, 27th December, the Commissioners sat at Satna for the further hearing of the Panna case. The sittings are being held in a large kothi which has been placed at the disposition of the Commissioner by H. H. the Maharaja of the Rewah. The Maharaja of Panna was not present as he had not arrived from Nowgong. The whole sitting was taken up with the examination of Mr. Hira Lall Kumar, a Bengali barrister, who was sent for to Panna by Sri Nath Ghose, the State doctor, at the time of the Political Agent's visit, and who was now called to depose to what took place during his visit.

The witness, examined by counsel for the prosecution, stated:—In consequence of instructions from Ram Chand Ghose I went to Panna. I got there on 11th July, having started on the 9th. I went to Sri Nath's house. He told me what had happened, and that he had lied to the Agency Surgeon. He told me that that day he had been asked by Pandit Pirthinah of Cawnpore to stick to his original false statement. After 11 p. m., Sri Nath and I were called to the palace. A question was addressed to Sri Nath who replied in an excited way. The question asked was, what did he purpose doing and he excitedly said he would tell the truth. I checked him and said I would be his spokesman. Then Pandit Pirthinath Lal Bahadur, Pirthipal Singh and I adjourned to the verandah and had a conversation there. Pirthipal Singh in a very excited way was saying that Sri Nath was the servant of the State and had served three Maharajas and should therefore do what he was asked to do. I said that Sri Nath was asked to tell a lie and he should not be asked to do so. Pandit Pirthinath made remarks to the effect that one who had eaten the salt of the State should do as he was told. I replied objecting to this proposition. Pandit Pirthinath and both Pirthipal Singh and I were right according to our respective views. This ended the conversation and Sri Nath and I left the palace. I did not see the Maharaja.

The next morning Ram Nath Panda again came and opened up the talk of the previous evening, asking why should Sri Nath not stick to his statement and prove faithful to his salt I replied, "Suppose Sri Nath sticks to his statement and Shambu Panda should come forward and say he had poisoned the Rao Raja and somebody should support his statement, what would be the condition of Sri Nath?" To this Ram Nath replied that Shambu would never be seen again.

The witness continuing said: I ordered Sri Nath to write two letters, one to His Highness resigning his post, and one to the Political Agent stating his intention to leave the State. At this point a chaprassi came from the Political Agent, and Sri Nath went off with him.

I subsequently saw the Political Agent. I mentioned Sri Nath's letters to him. I had not brought the letters with me. Captain Beville asked me to get the letters for him, and I said I would do so. On the 21st July I returned to my home. I went to see Ram Chand Ghose, and got from him the letters and post-card which I sent to Captain Beville.

I to-day for the first time learn that Sri Nath filed three statements before the Political Agent on the day after I arrived at Panna. If I had been told by Sri Nath that he had made out written statements I might perhaps have asked to see them. On the 12th no mention was made to me of any statement prepared by Sri Nath. I took no notes of the statement made to me by Sri Nath. I did not think it was likely that I should be called as a witness in this case. I did not see a copy of Sri Nath's deposition before I gave evidence to-day, nor was I told the purport of his evidence. Sri Nath never told me that he was doubtful as to whether the Rao Raja died of poison. His was positive on the 11th July that poison was the cause of death.

To the Commissioners:—I understood that the people who were bringing pressure on Sri Nath were connected with the State. I asked Sri Nath why this was done, and he said that there was a lady who was displeased with the Seju Raja (Rao Raja) and it was decided to do away with the latter. Sri Nath's evidence would, he said, save people who were concerned in the death. None of the people who were bringing pressure on Sri Nath said anything as to their motive in doing so. Sri Nath mentioned the name of Aoche Bal (sic) who had taken strychnia from the dispensary. He said that the Raja was at the Bottom of this. He said that he had been threatened, and told me that the Raja had asked him on the 11th July why he (Sri Nath) had sent away his family. He did not tell me what threats were used. He did not say that he had been threatened with a charge of abetment. It did not strike me that he was in danger of being charged with abetment, because of his having given strychnia to Aoche Bal (sic) I do not recollect Sri Nath saying that Aoche Lal had shown him some of the meat eaten by the Rao Raja some time after the latter's death. I am certain that Sri Nath told me he had taken some of the meat to the palace, and that the Maharaja did not take much notice of the fact of his uncle's illness.

The Court adjourned at 4-35 p.m. to the 28th at 10-30 a.m.

On Tuesday last the case for the Viceroy and Governor-General was practically completed by the production of two witnesses, viz, Sheo Pershad, Magistrate of the Panna State and Sital Pershad a clerk in the Treasury, who was called to prove certain entries in the account-books of the State Treasury.

Two depositions remain yet to be laid before the Commission, viz., the statement to be taken on commission of Babu Ram Chand Ghose, father of Sri Nath Ghose, the State doctor, and the deposition of one Chandi Pershad, a resident of Agra, who will prove certain letters alleged to have been sent by the late Rao Raja. This witness could not attend owing to a death in his family, which prevents his doing any business in thirteen days.

The Commission will probably adjourn to Panna on the 6th January.

The evidence of Lala Sheo Pershad was to the effect that when he returned from leave on the 1st July he was asked by the Maharaja to prepare a false record relating to the death of the Rao Raja, showing the cause of death to be something other than poison. Witness refused to do so on the ground that he had not been present at the time of the Rao Raja's death.

On reassembling after the adjournment for lunch Mr. Colvin proceeded to open the case for the Maharaja and Rani Kamal Kuer.

In the course of his remarks counsel said that the story told by Jugal Karan Kandi was denied in toto. He would in the proper place put forward the arguments bearing on this part of the case, and for the present would content himself with saying that the story told by this man was one which could not commend itself to the intelligence of any man of commonsense. He told a story of a conspiracy such as one would not expect a schoolboy to prepare. The circumstances under which this man first made his statement were most suspicious, and his demeanour in Court was very unsatisfactory. If the Commission disbelieved this witness the conspiracy put forward by counsel on the other side would be completely demolished. As regards the death of the Rao Raja, the first matter to be considered was whether the Rao Raja did in fact die of poison. The chief evidence on this point was to be obtained from the analysis of the meat and vomit, and counsel would content himself at this stage with pointing out that from the night of the 24th June to the night of the 29th June these had been in the possession of his client's adversary. This adversary was playing for a big stake, nothing less than the State of Panna. If the Maharaja could be removed, immediate possession of the State would be obtained; if Kamal Kuer could be removed the succession to the State would be assured. Sri Nath was not at the date of the Rao Raja's death as sure about poison being the cause of death as he now professed to be. The Maharaja would state in his deposition that when Sri Nath mentioned poison on the occasion of his first visit that day he did not do so in a very certain manner; whilst at his second visit he never referred to poison at all, but ascribed death to sun-stroke.

What were the motives actuating the Maharaja? If the prosecution case had been understood by him (Mr. Colvin) the Maharaja was said to have contemplated marrying Kamal Kuer; and got rid of an opponent to the marriage in the person of the Rao Raja. From the prosecution witnesses it had been shown that no marriage between the Maharaja and Rani Kamal Kuer was possible at that time. If the marriage as a motive for murder were removed what remained? Only the fact that it would be sought to get the brotherhood to eat with Kamal Kuer. The reply to this was that the Maharaja's mother, as stated by the prosecution witnesses, had refused to eat with this lady. The story of a projected marriage was preposterous, as such a marriage would have the effect of bastardising the child about to be born. The attempt to get Kamal Kuer's title recognised at the time of the subscription to the Lady Curzon's Fund shewed that the Maharaja was satisfied as to his marriage being a valid one. Two other reasons for the murder could be put forward. One was to be found in Captain Beville's evidence, and it merely amounted to this that the Maharaja asked Captain Beville not to listen to tales behind his the Maharaja's back). The other lay in the part taken by the Rao Raja in the expulsion of Pilu. All from the State. This was a reason remote in time and very far-fetched. The result was that if there had been a murder, it was quite motiveless.

On the day the Rao Raja was taken ill, the Maharaja kept sending messengers to enquire how he was. This did not look like the act of a man who was conscious of guilt. The Maharaja would deny absolutely the story of the meat being brought to the palace that day. This was an invention introduced to poison the minds of the Commissioners.

The suspicions in this case arose, counsel said, out of the events of 27th June. The record which was prepared really commenced on the 26th. On the 27th Sri Nath's disposition was taken down and antedated. This was done simply to show that things had been done regularly. No doubt this was very reprehensible, but it was quite compatible with innocence. When Manley began going about with his Penal Code frightening everybody some foolish person advised the removal from the record of the only papers that had been regularly recorded, viz., the depositions admittedly taken at the Rani Bagh on the 26th. These depositions could have been used as evidence of a particularly valuable description by the Maharaja in reply to any investigation made by the authorities, and their removal was no indication of bad faith on his part.

Mr. Colvin said in reply to the Commissioners that his case was that the Maharaja was not present at each and every meeting of the Committee which dealt with the record, but he did not know of the removal of papers from it. This act of his was not done with any criminal knowledge.

Proceeding Mr. Colvin said that he would show that Rani Kamal Kuer was made shuddi between the months of Magh and Phagun of 1956 Sambat, and that the gandharav marriage followed the shuddi. There was nothing extraordinary about this shuddi taking place, as it was only natural that this Maharaja should wish to have this lady purified, so as to make her acceptable to his family.

In conclusion counsel said that besides the evidence which he proposed producing in support of the case he had outlined he would, if at the time he felt so advised, produce evidence to show how many people had been put under arrest in Panna since the enquiry commenced. This would be done to show what was the state of affairs at Panna, and how this affected witnesses, and was in no sense a reflection upon the action of the Political Agent or other officers on the spot.

The case was then adjourned to the 30th instant.

THE BANK FRAUDS.

GOUDIE AT BOW STREET.

Mr. Fenwick sat especially at Bow-street Police Court on Monday, December 9, to hear the charges against Richard Burge, professional pugilist; Thomas Francis Kelly, turf commission agent; and Thomas Peterson Goudie, bank clerk, of feloniously uttering cheques of the total value of £170,000, knowing the same to be forged. Mr. C. F. Gill, K. C., and Mr. Charles Mathews appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Bank of Liverpool; Mr. Mellor appeared for Kelly; Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., and Mr. Biron for Burge; and Mr. F. E. Smith for Goudie.

Mr. Macworth Praid, of Lloyd's Bank, occupied a seat on the Bench. The case attracted great interest, the Court being filled as soon as the doors were opened. About fourteen witnesses on behalf of the prosecution were in attendance, and it is anticipated that considerable progress will be made to-day with the case for the prosecution.

Mr. F. E. Smith made an application for the £330 found upon Goudie when arrested to be handed to him to be used for the purposes of his defence. Mr. Gill said the money must have been the proceeds of the fraud. The application was refused.

COUNSEL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Gill then proceeded to open the case for the prosecution. He said Goudie had to deal with cash ledgers and the accounts of customers whose names come within the initials of "H" and "K." He had to attend to cheques of customers that had been paid, and make the necessary debit entries. In consequence of his position he had opportunities of becoming familiar with the signatures of customers. He appeared to have taken away some of the used cheques of Mr. R. W. Hudson who had a very large account and he practised his signature until he could copy it with great facility. He then obtained a cheque book by fraud and forged twenty-seven cheques in Mr. Hudson's name representing a sum of £109,500. On the cheques coming back to the bank he retained them in his possession and did not debit them to the customer. There was no doubt that the cheques were forged by the prisoner. Amongst his effects were found some genuine cheques of Mr. Hudson and also some of the forged cheques. Goudie admitted forging some cheques, but disputed the amount.

WHAT BECAME OF THE MONEY.

Proceeding to the question as to what became of the proceeds, Mr. Gill said £72,000 went into the possession of Kelly and a man named Stiles. Those men met Goudie towards the end of 1900 in a railway train coming from Newmarket. He played solo whist with them, and the friendship ripened. He subsequently went to a race meeting with them near London. After short time he was under their control and appeared to believe practically everything that was told him, believing that they were "putting him on good things." Counsel proceeded to read letters from Goudie to Kelly written on Bank of Liverpool paper and sending him thousands of pounds for investment. In one letter he told Kelly to make what bets he liked for him (Goudie) and he would leave things entirely in his hands. Such, said Mr. Gill, was the extraordinary confidence Goudie had in Kelly. Reference was made in the letters to a horse called Forse, which had been purchased by Kelly. The horse ran and lost on one occasion when Goudie was "on" it, and on another occasion it ran and won at a good price, but Goudie unfortunately was not on it. (Laughter.) Kelly and Stiles throughout were acting in concert, the letters from Goudie to Stiles being forwarded on to Kelly to keep him informed of what was passing. Of the £72,000 which went to Kelly and Stiles, £53,000 was obtained during the five months between 4th June and 4th November. Goudie, said Mr. Gill, could not get in touch with Kelly when the horse ran and won, and it seemed to strike him as being slightly ungrateful.

THE CASE AGAINST BURGE.

Coming to Burge, counsel said he would be able to prove that information reached him that Kelly and Stiles had a source from which large sums of money could be obtained. He had friends named Mances and Laurie Marks, and they decided that Goudie should not be left to stiles and Kelly, so Mances went to Liverpool and saw Goudie. Marks was supposed to be the commission agent, and between 24th October and 14th November £91,000 was received in six cheques by him, of which Burge took half, Mances one third, and Marks one sixth. No bets were made. Marks took the cheques to the Credit Lyonnais, and when cleared they were divided. Stiles absconded, leaving such proceeds of the fraud as he had deposited from time to time.

EVIDENCE OF MARKS' CLERK.

The first witness called by Mr. Gill was Marks' clerk. He said he last saw Marks on the day before he heard of the Liverpool Bank fraud. Marks kept the usual books of a commission agent. Burge and Mances appeared in Marks' office in August last. The latter told witness they had authority to open all letters and telegrams received there. From that date they attended regularly at the office. No entries of bets appeared in Marks' books in the name of Scott—a name under which, it is alleged, Goudie passed in his betting transactions. On 11th November a telegram was produced which was sent to "Scott," saying Marks was very sick and business could not be done without him Marks was, however, doing business on the day in question. On the day Sansome won the first race at Leicester witness did not know that any client of Marks had £10,000 on the horse. Any money deposited by a customer or any bets received were recorded. The average bet with Marks was about £1, but he accepted half-crown bets. The average amount of bets daily was about £20, out of which payments had to be made. Up to the time Marks went away the witness did not know that he had a customer named Goudie or Scott.

Cross-examined by Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., the witness said telegrams coming from Scott did not necessarily show he was a customer. He had no idea Scott was a bank clerk. He might have been a racing tipster. Marks sometimes did not come to the office until four o'clock. He was never well enough to do business before mid-day. Burge only opened tele- grams, and not letters. He did not understand that it was in Marks' absence that Burge was to attend to the business. When Marks was present he would open telegrams. Burge lent cash, out of his pocket to pay customers when Marks was away. On the 23rd November Burge asked him where Marks was, and why he had not turned up at the office. He then introduced Burge to Marks' brother.

Re-examined: He had no idea as to what had become of Marks.

The prisoners listened to the evidence with great attention. Kelly and Goudie sat during the greater part of the hearing, and occasionally exchanged to remarks.

After evidence, Mr. Biron asked for bail for Burge. Mr. Fenwick promised to consider it "later."

The prisoners were remanded.

THE centre of gravity of the sugar industry is by no means a fixed point. To take but one instance, within the next few years, Italy will have changed from a sugar importing to a sugar exporting country. In one year the sugar factories in that peninsula have increased from four to twenty-eight. Five years ago, she produced about 3,500 tons in the year. Last year she produced eighteen times as much. In Austro-Hungary the area of beetroot under cultivation has increased by four per cent. But the total product has in the last year shown a decrease of more than a million tons. Nature has, however, supplied in this case an unexpected and welcome compensation in the fact that the best this year is some two per cent. richer in sugar, so that the actual amount of sugar produced is only ten thousand tons less than in 1899-1900. Of the 90,000 tons of raw sugar exported in 1899-1900, no less than 58,900 went to England. The much-discussed Sugar Bounties Conference will take place on the 16th of this month. Representatives will attend from Germany, Great Britain, France, Hungary, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Italy, Roumania, but Russia, as objecting to the suppression of bounties, will probably refrain from taking any part in the deliberations.

WERNHER, BEIT CASE.

THE ACTION FOR SLANDER AGAINST MR. MARKHAM, M. P.

THE Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Stirling, in the Appeal Court on December 5, heard the application of Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Company against an order made by Mr. Justice Jelf, on November 15, refusing to strike out certain particulars of justification relating to an action brought by the plaintiffs against Mr. A. B. Markham, M. P., for alleged slander in connection with a speech he made at Mansfield, repeating in effect a statement he had made in the House of Commons in reference to the South African Commission. Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., and Mr. Roskill appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., and Mr. Norman Craig for the defendant.

Sir E. Clarke said this was an appeal against the refusal of Mr. Justice Jelf to strike out paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 in the defendant's particulars of justification. The plaintiffs were a firm of merchants carrying on business in London and were also partners in the firm of Messrs. Eckstein and Company, merchants, of South Africa, and in a speech in the House of Commons on March 19 last, the defendant described them as "nothing more nor less than a common gang of thieves and swindlers." On May 7, Mr. Markham repeated this slander before his constituents at Mansfield. He said:—

"I charge Mr. Alfred Beit and Messrs. Eckstein with being nothing more or less than thieves and swindlers. I mean by that thieves and swindlers in connection with the part they played in financial operations in South Africa and I am judging them by the high code of morality which is followed in this country and which is essential to public life. If Mr. Beit wishes to commence an action against me, he will now be able to do so; and if he does I shall justify as true in substance and in fact what I have said."

A writ was issued immediately, and the defendant attempted to justify what he had said. Counsel asked that paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 of the particulars of justification should be struck out as being irrelevant to the issue, embarrassing to the plaintiffs, and intended to defer or prevent altogether the trial of this action. The particulars referred to were as follows:—

II.—BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

"In the years 1883 and 1889, the plaintiffs, were largely interested in concessions in Matabeleland conferred by Lobengula. The plaintiffs and others became concessionaries. In the year 1889, the concessionaries applied to the British Government for a charter for a company to hold (inter alia) the said concessions and obtain the same. The company was named the British South Africa Company. Before applying for the charter the concessionaries, as representing the owners of the said concessions, secretly agreed with themselves as the petitioners for the charter that the concessionaries should receive one half of all the profit of the British South Africa Company from all its source. The shares in the said company were in the first instance privately issued at par to the petitioners for the other and their friends and were largely resold to the public at a large premium. No disclosure of the said secret agreement was made to the British Government at the time of petitioning for the said charter, or to the public on the resale of the shares of the said company. In 1890, when the shares of the British South Africa Company were standing at £4 per £1 share, the said concessionaries agreed to compound their claim to one half of the profits of the said company for one million fully paid up shares in the said company the persons representing the concessionaries of the company being practically the same.

"This agreement to compound was carried into effect in 1893, the shareholders in the said company being forced to sanction the same by being informed that unless the company accepted the terms of the concessionaries they would be more trespassers.

"In petitioning for the said charter the plaintiffs laid claim to Imperial aspirations. The conduct of the plaintiffs in the above matters was fraudulent in the following respects:—

"(a) In the non-disclosure to the British Government of the said agreement.

"(b) In the non-disclosure to the public who were buying the shares of the said agreement.

"(c) In the non-disclosure of the enormous profits which they were making in the transactions aforesaid.

"(d) In that the terms of the said agreement being made between persons as representing the concessionaries and practically the same persons as representing the petitioners for the charter and the company when formed were extravagantly and dishonestly favourable to themselves as concessionaries.

"(e) In that the claim of the plaintiffs to be actuated by Imperial motives was a pretence and untrue.

"At or about the same time the plaintiffs were secretly concerned in a successful attempt to place another part of South Africa, viz., Swaziland, outside British influence, and within that of the South African Republic."

III.—SWAZILAND.

"In the year 1889, the Government of the South African Republic were trying to secure control over Swaziland, and to prevent that part of South Africa from falling under British influence.

"In that year a secret agreement was entered into between the Government of the South African Republic and the plaintiffs and others by which, in consideration of an alleged expenditure by the plaintiffs and others of a sum of £50,000 for the acquisition of all the important concessions in Swaziland (by the obtaining of which it was hoped to prevent the British getting a foothold in that country) it was agreed that the South African Republic should repay the said sum to the plaintiffs and others upon the incorporation of Swaziland in the territory of the South African Republic, and should, in addition, confer upon them certain concessions in towns in the Transvaal.

"Swaziland did subsequently fall under the rule of the South African Republic in consequence of the action of the plaintiffs, and was for the time being lost to the British Empire. At the same time the plaintiffs were in negotiation with the Colonial Office for the granting of the said charter to the British South African Company, by means of the dishonest pretence that he was aspiring to extend the boundaries of the British Empire."

V.—THE JAMESON RAID.

"Towards the end of the year 1895, the plaintiffs became prime movers in and instigators of acts of armed hostility against the South African Republic wherein they were engaged in business, and wherewith foreign States were friendly. The said persons dishonestly alleged and pretended that the said movement was entered upon with a view—

"(a) To obtain honest administration.

"(b) To obtain an amelioration of the franchise laws.

"(c) To obtain the suppression of the dynamite and railway monopolies.

"In point of fact the plaintiffs had, by their conduct above referred to, directly contributed to dishonesty in administration. They did not really desire any change in the franchise law. They were themselves large participators in the system of monopolies and concessions, though not at that time in those above-mentioned. The sole object of the plaintiffs was to enrich themselves under the pretence of seeking redress for political grievances."

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs, for the defendant, submitted that the application was entirely misconceived, and was an attempt on the part of the plaintiffs to prevent the defendant from setting up certain facts which he alleged were part of the ground upon which he justified the speech he made. The Court was asked to usurp the functions of the jury, and to decide what was relevant and what was not. The onus of proof was on the defendant and not on the plaintiffs. The defendant said the plaintiffs amassed wealth by dishonest financial operations and false pretences, and he would have to prove it. It was impossible to separate finance from political life in South Africa and the defendant alleged that the plaintiffs used political agitation for the purpose of dishonestly putting money into their own pockets. As to the concessions this was what the defendant said—

"In the South African Republic there obtained a system of concessions or monopolies. The plaintiffs have personally attacked such concessions as they were interested in, and made the existence of the dynamite concession, the ostensible excuse for participation in acts of armed hostility to the South African Republic and for political agitation. They were actuated by no principle, and only attacked concessions from which they had not got and could not get any monetary advantage. They were very largely interested in concessions in South Africa. They had in particular, between the years 1887 and 1893, an interest in the dynamite concession, and had tried to make money out of the exploitation of the said concession in the years 1890 and 1891. They were largely interested in a similar dynamite concession in Swaziland. In the South African Republic they were largely interested in the following concessions and in others:—The iron concessions, the cement concession, the National Bank concession, the mint concession, and concession for water, lighting, and tramways. The conduct of the plaintiffs was unprincipled and dishonest."

The real object, continued Mr. Isaacs, was to enrich themselves, and not to get redress of political grievances. The plaintiffs largely profited by the Jameson Raid. The defendant did not wish to introduce prejudice; he made direct allegations of dishonesty. If the particulars were not sufficiently explicit, the defendant was prepared to amend them. After the Jameson Raid, he alleged, the plaintiffs initiated a relief fund for the mitigation of the suffering of persons injured, and obtained large subscriptions. The plaintiffs controlled the application of this money, but were alleged to have devoted a portion of the funds to objects of a totally foreign nature—viz., the payment of accounts for goods, &c., obtained for the purpose of the Raid. They were personally liable for the discharge of these accounts. This was one of the series of dishonest operations. It was also a fraud not to disclose the secret agreement.

The Master of the Rolls said the defendant undertook the responsibility of justifying himself, and he was, therefore, bound not only by authorities but by clear principles of common sense and justice to support his justification by facts distinctly relevant to the particulars stated. An accusation of this kind was a criminal charge, and why should it be justified by less particularity than if the same charge had been brought in a criminal court? The consequences to the person charged were quite as great in a civil as in a criminal court. One part was clearly incapable of being relevant, and certainly was not relevant, as stated, and that was the paragraph referring to "Imperial aspirations" and section "E." That class of particulars was repeated in two other instances, and appeared to him to be simply an averment of political profligacy, which although a very objectionable thing in itself certainly had no relation whatever to a charge of swindling in financial transaction.

"A PUBLIC SCANDAL."

It would be a public scandal if the Court—which was there to protect a plaintiff who had a criminal charge brought against him—did not protect him from being embarrassed by irrelevant and damnatory matters being introduced in this way. It should be almost impossible to shelter a plaintiff from the cloud of prejudice which might be involved in the whole discussion. Therefore that part of the particulars must be struck out without any power of amendment whatever.

Particular III. was an instance of the same character. This allegation might be incompatible with British jurisdiction being extended, and it might be undesirable, unpatriotic conduct in a British subject, but what relation had it to the issue they had to try—viz., whether these men were swindlers? Could anything more unjust be conceived than to allow such an element of colloquy to be introduced in the trial? It would be absolutely disastrous—pure prejudice and nothing more. It was adducing political dishonesty as a justification for a criminal charge.

Particular V. alleged political grievance and political agitation, by which the plaintiffs were said to have made subservient to their own interests. That was a grave charge, and one which it was perfectly competent for the defendant to make, but it had nothing to do with a charge of thieving and swindling. On all grounds it must be struck out. Particulars III. and V. must both be struck out entirely, and No. II. must be part of it struck out, and as to the rest the defendant had the right to amend.

Lord Justice Stirling concurred, and the appeal was accordingly allowed.

The Master of the Rolls said their decision carried costs in that court and below.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs asked for leave to appeal if necessary.

The Master of the Rolls: In my judicial discretion I should not give you leave. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rufus Isaacs: Then I shall stand on my legal rights. (Laughter.)

IN PRAISE OF OXFORD.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Westminster:—"Praise of Oxford: but why gild refined gold or paint the lily at this time of day? Yes; but what day, and whose day? Is it not conceivable that some septuagenarian, still young in spirit, who might be making his first visit to the banks of the Isis and its groves of Academe, should realise the charm with freshness such as few of its denizens can ever again enjoy, and catch the glory of all that surrounds and emanates from the University, its College buildings and associations? Something of such evergreen enthusiasm is manifest in the extract herewith from a private letter, which we are permitted, by its recipient, to quote. It will be observed that the occasion of this revelation of the real Oxford, ancient and modern, as impressed on this well-matured pilgrim, was that of the presentation to Cumnor Parish of the memorial of the late Sir William Hunter, the latest historian of India; and no occasion could well be more suited to evoke the meditative appreciations here edged." The extract referred to by our correspondent is as follows: "I had an entrancing day visiting Cumnor and Oxford one Saturday recently. Nothing could have been more pathetic, more hallowing to Hunter's memory, than the simple ceremony in the rural parish church. Surely our Englishhood is at its best in the life and service about little and, in a worldly sense, most obscure village sanctuaries. Then Oxford itself—my first visit on the verge of seventy!—simply caught me up into the seventh heaven of artistic satisfaction and peace. It at once recalled to me the Hindoo temple and town of Mathura (in the Deccan), at the foot of Mahableshwar, and that is a better comparison than Benares, where the temple services are too oppressed with superstition and cruelty; and to cut the matter short, I do not understand how any man educated at Oxford can ever leave it. I would rather be a janitor at Oxford than Archbishop of Calcutta or Governor-General of India!" It is," adds the writer, "an ideal city—in its architectural and intellectual life, in its situation, and in the historic associations of all the country around it. And it should be a joy for ever to every student of the University, and all else the world can give as mere dross and vanity." This is praise indeed.

ANGLO-GERMAN AFFRAY AT TIENTSIN.

SEVERAL MEN KILLED.

An Indian sentry on Dec. 9 ran amok and killed two of his comrades. A company of Punjaub Infantry turned out to secure him. In the meantime some German troops shot him, and afterwards opened fire on the Punjabis.

A free fight ensued with the result that three German privates were killed and an officer was mortally wounded, while three of the Indians were killed and several wounded.

The German troops have been confined to barracks until further orders.—Reuter.

Berlin, Tuesday.—The following official German version of the affray between Indian and German soldiers at Tientsin has been received here from Peking:—"A man of the 4th Indian Punjab Regiment in a fit of madness ran amok and shot two men of his own regiment. The assailant made his way into the commissariat department of the German Brigade where he fired several shots. Quartermaster Ehlect was mortally wounded, two men severely and another slightly wounded. The assailant was shot down by the German sentry."—Reuter.

WHAT IS THE AMERICAN CHILD WORTH?

THE famous Graham damage suit, which has been tried four times in the Supreme Court of New Jersey, was decided at last. The Court declares that the child's life is not worth more than 1,000dols., and that unless the father is willing to accept that sum it will order a new trial. At previous trials a 5,000dols. verdict was returned, but this was set aside each time. Mr. Graham's child was killed five years ago by a trolly-car in Jersey City. On the first trial Judge Gummere set aside the verdict on the ground of excessive damages, holding that children had no actual cash value to their parents, and that their lives were not worth more than one dollar. But that is an estimate which British mothers will be slow to accept.

BOTH "white" and "black" society in Rome has been much occupied with an incident which has no precedent since the fall of the temporal power Count Camillo Pecci, nephew of the Pope, was present at the American Ambassador's reception to celebrate Thanksgiving Day, this being the first time a relative of the pontiff has taken part in any ceremony given by the representative of a foreign Power accredited to the King of Italy. Count Pecci moved freely among the Italian dignitaries present, including Signor Prinetti, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Gianotti, Prefect of the Royal Palace. Some explain his presence by the fact that his wife was a Buenory Earzon of Havana, who may now consider herself an American subject, but other Vatican officials married to born Americans have never been present at a reception of the kind, nor have other members of the Clerical party with foreign wives. There is much curiosity to know whether Count Pecci acted as he did voluntarily or owing to a misunderstanding.

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LONDON, DEC. 13.

It was hardly true, perhaps. Was it not King Edward who, as Prince of Wales, raised the biggest collection ever known on any one occasion—the £50,000 collected at a Freemasons' dinner over which the King presided years ago? The King has always been a success as a speaker, and no man, perhaps, has aided charity more by his speeches than he. Not that King Edward speaks very much. He has said of himself that, if brevity be the soul of wit, then he must be the wittiest of our public speakers. The King's presence at a public gathering always tells for brevity. He is said to have told a clergyman that he had heard sermons so long that the very dogs in the street walked up into the pulpit and yawned; and if he had rendered no other public service to his generation, he would deserve a statue for his practical protest against the tyranny of long speaking. It was this virtue of the King's speeches which, when the King was a younger man, moved Lord Granville to say of them that, however, short they usually were, they were as full of meat as an egg.

It is when the King speaks the thing he will, in simple language from the heart, that he is most attractive as a speaker—as when, for example, he addresses a group of sailors as "My lads," or the Freemasons as "Brothers." One of the most elaborate and dignified ceremonials the King has attended was the wonderful gathering of Masons at the Albert Hall. No such assembly had ever been known in Freemasonry. But the Prince of Wales who no longer presides over the Mason now that he is King, threw aside the ceremony which surrounds a prince, and rising from his throne, he thanked the ten thousand Masons for coming such long distances and exclaimed I shall never forget to-day—never?" The same simple directness marks all his his phrases are as homely as his manner is frank.

The first speech ever made by King Edward has not unfortunately come down to us. He was ten years of age, and was visiting Newcastle with his mother. A member of the Corporation from which body Queen Victoria was receiving [an address pre- sented Albert Edward with a hand some paper cutter, and at a hint from the Queen the Prince faced the municipal wise men and delivered a simple speech of thanks, which was not recorded. His first "official" speech as Prince of Wales—which may be regarded as corresponding with that of the Heir Apparent in the City last week—was at Shorncliffe, as the Prince was setting out, a youth of eighteen, on his tour in Canada and the United States. Before embarking he presented colours to the 100th Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment of Foot, and in his speech referred to the 'loyal and spirited Canadian people," and to the "unity of the various parts of this vast Empire under the sway of our common Sovereign."

There is, indeed, a curious similarity between the manner and the matter of the maiden "official" speeches of the two Princes of Wales of our time. One was delivered at the beginning, the other at the end, of a Colonial tour, and both sounded an Imperial note. The same note of Empire marked the first speech King Edward ever delivered outside the British Isles. He had hardly set foot on Canadian soil when he said at Charlottetown: "I am charged by the Queen to convey to you the assurance of the deep concern she has ever felt in this interesting portion of her dominions. I shall carry back a lively recollection of this day's proceedings and of your kindness to myself personally, but above all of this hearty demonstration of patriotism, which proves your deep-rooted affection to the great and free country of which we all glory to be called the sons.

An enormous petroleum ring has been discovered at Baku during the boring of the Wells on Government lands. The oil has welled up in such quantities that the ground in the immediate neighbourhood is flooded with it, and the utmost precautions have to be taken to prevent an outbreak of fire. The ring is still giving out oil at the rate of over 15,000 tons a day.

The Hope blue diamond, which Mr. Simon Frankel bought the other day (it is said for £50,000), was safely landed in New York yesterday. Mr. Frankel expects, it is said, to resell the gem for £100,000, and is alleged to have refused an offer of £70,000 already.

There were 84,086 persons married in London in 1898—or nineteen and a fraction every minute. Boy bridegrooms are growing in number. There were four under twenty-one in every hundred bridegrooms. About sixteen girls under twenty-one per hundred got married.

Mrs. Josephine Ormsby, who is bringing an action for divorce from her husband in Chicago, is the mother of one set of triplets, two pairs of twins, three single children, and one set of quadruplets. She is now earning £50 a week by exhibiting herself and her offspring at a dime museum.

A party of Englishmen staying in France went for a drive, which extended beyond the Italian frontier, where they purchased a basket of fruit. Upon their return the revenue official stopped the carriage and said the tax must be paid for the fruit. The Englishmen at once told the driver to stand still for awhile. Then, with the disgusted official looking on, but unable to interfere, they calmly and deliberately ate the contents of the basket, and went on their way untaxed and rejoicing.—"Israel."

The regular top-dressing which worm-casts supply is of much greater value than supposed, but this is a very small benefit compared with the elaborate piecemeal drainage and aeration of the sward which the poor animals are gratuitously executing for the gardener all the year round, and in return for what he executes them. If the worms are so large and abundant as to make the lawn really unsightly, it is an evidence of an undrained and unwholesome subsoil; a few drain-pipes and the worm-eating birds will reduce them to the normal number.—"The Garden."

A new wall covering is being placed upon the market. It is an artificial leather and is the invention of a Frenchman. French leather papers have not been sold in this country to anything like the extent they were twenty and even ten years ago. Decoraline, and the various high reliefs, Anaglypta, Linerusta Lignomur, Cameoid and Tynecastle, which lend themselves so readily to decorative treatments, have very properly taken the place of the foreign leathers. The new paper consists of pieces of refuse skin and hides cut exceedingly small, mixed in a vat filled with an intensely alkaline solution.—"British Decorator."

We were never in love with khaki, and we are not surprised to learn that at last the Government is also of the same opinion. The War Office moves slowly, and its latest decision is that after (!) the present war is over, khaki will not be used, but a working dress will be made of a peculiar drab mixture, which is said to be of a more neutral colour than khaki serge, so that the present campaign will doubtless be handed down to posterity as the khaki war. This material has certainly not enhanced the appearance of our soldiers, and we are by no means satisfied that it has added to their safety; while as to comfort, well, that is quite on the other side. But, still, the British War Office, as well as every other institution or individual, has to learn by experience.—"Tailor and Cutter."

I had a chat the other afternoon with the keeper of my favourite creature at the Zoological Gardens—the King Penguin from the Antarctic Ocean.-Numbers of visitors are always gathered round the penguin's enclosure, and seem to derive infinite entertainment from watching his curious aldermanlike gait. I heard an American describe him as "the 'cutest thing in the Zoo." He has been in the Gardens for about four years, and is the only penguin which has been able to thrive there. Summer is the time of anxiety, for in warm weather his health begins to droop, and ice has to be constantly supplied in his water. It is amusing to stroke the penguin's back, and to note the close texture of his plumage; and, more amusing still, to see him hurry to the keeper and take from his hand a piece of whiting. Eight or nine bits of fish about three inches long, form his daily diet.—"Lorna" in the "British Weekly."

The bridge at Bow, which is to be replaced with one constructed of iron and 70ft. wide, was built of granite in 1839-40, and is 40 ft. wide between the parapets. The original bridge across the River Lea at Bow was built "arched like unto a bow," in the reign of Henry I., by his Queen, Matilda of Scotland as one of her probably politic benefactions to the citizens of London. Leland records that she had "got well washed in the stream," and, therefore, provided the means for diverting and carrying the main road from Aldgate eastwards across river and marshes to Stratford, and so into Essex, in lieu of the dangerous passage at Old Ford, a short distance up-stream, near the outlet of Hackney brook which marks the route of the more ancient track into Essex.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. JAMES BRYCE has written an article, which is in effect, a study of Gladstone's character and personality. It will appear in the January number of the "Fortnightly" and is sure to be noteworthy. Between Gladstone and Mr. Bryce there was a friendship not confined merely to politics.

The identity of Lieutenan, whose war books is attracting so much attention, has been known to a few people for some time. Since his name has now been mentioned—he is Captain Maurice Grant, of the 2nd Devons—there can be no harm in saying that one of his earliest admirers was Lord Roberts himself. He noticed the articles as they appeared in Blackwood's, was much struck with them, and took pains to learn who the writer was.

An important book on Persia, where England and Russia may come face to face, is announced by Mr. John Murray. It is by Major Sykes, of the Queen's Bays, who has spent eight years in Persia as a British Consul. During the time he has travelled about the country to the extent of 10,000 miles, and so he writes of it, and its future, with great personal knowledge. Two years ago the Royal Geographical Society awarded him the Back medal in recognition of his travels, and quite recently he lectured on Persia before this learned body.

Another story by Peter Rosegger, the Austrian novelist who began life as a tailor's apprentice, is appearing in English. It is called "The Gold Seeker," and the principal events of it are founded on historical facts. In the year 1495, in a remote part of the Styrian Alps, the little village of Treigos was excommunicated from the Church, and outlawed, for a crime committed by one member of the parish. Some years ago Rosegger made a pilgrimage to this village, now a resort of Alpine tourists, and gathered materials for his story.

One of the special correspondents who accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales round the Colonies was Mr. William Maxwell, of the "Standard." He is to publish, with Messrs. Cassell a book of his impressions and observations during the tour. It will not be a mere itinerary but an effort to picture, intimately and vividly, what the tour was and means. Mr. Maxwell has the seeing eye for colour and motion in an event, and that quality, as a writer, which enables others also to see. He was with the Kaiser in Palestine, and he witnessed the battle of Omdurman and the entry into Khartoum. He served his journal in the South African campaign for one thing going through the siege of Ladysmith.

Still another book on Wagner. It is a biographical study of him as a man, and an explanation of his work as a master of music. The author is an American, Mr. W. J. Henderson, whose writings on musical subjects are already known here. The aim of the volume, which Messrs. Putnam will publish, is to supply Wagner lovers with a single volume which shall meet all their needs. It might be called a guide-book to Wagner, being in the nature of exposition not criticism, only it is much more than a guide-book. Madame Cosima Wagner, a kinswoman of the musician, has helped the author to select his materials.

Canon Capes is publishing with Messrs. Macmillan a volume having the title Scenes of Rural Life in Hampshire. It relates to the Bramshott district, a delightful one, on the borrey side of Hampshire. At Bramshott Chase the late Mr. Alexander Macmillan had his country home. In a sense the book may be said to have a very particular interest for the great firm of which he was one of the founders. At the close of a long period of ministerial work in Bramshott, Canon Capes has gathered together some memories of its past. They make his book, which, in the broader sense, is a picture of English rural life.

Early in January Mr. Murray will publish a volume which he thinks may fill a real vacancy. It has collection made by Mr. Cecil Sharpe, of our traditional songs—favourites like Hearts of Oak or the Men of Harlech. Where a dozen people—young people especially—are met in a sociable way there is always a call for a song. This volume will bring together the songs which we are all supposed to know, but often do not know accurately. With them there will be given, in one edition, the music to which they are sung.

Professor Janet, one of Charcot's pupils, is the author of a work on hysteria, considered from the mental standpoint, which has attracted much attention in France. It has been translated into English, and will appear soon, with a word of preface which Charcot wrote. Speaking of the contents he said:—They confirm a thought often expressed in our lectures, namely that hysteria is largely a mental malady. This is one of the features of this malady we should never neglect if we wish to understand and treat it. Professor Janet, in conducting his inquiry into hysteria, combines as closely as possible the medical and philosophical aspects of the phenomena.

France is rich in chateaux which take the tourist back to the brave days of the sixteenth century. Of these chateaux an American lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Champney, has been making a study. The result is a book which Messrs. Putnam are to publish, with a good series of illustrations. She owns of her subject from the point of view of art and also as furnishing a key to French life in the sixteenth century. She says that one who has read of it, will, in wandering through these chateaux, experience a haunting sense of familiarity and ownership. Amiable and garrulous ghosts she goes on all the time indicating the note of her book, will walk with him, and will whisper their confidences in his ear.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wells Gallup, of America, is not to be allowed to make a corner in Sir Francis Bacon. There is just appearing through Mr. Grant Richards, a volume entitled The Tragedy of Sir Francis Bacon. It is by Mr. Harold Bayley, and is an appeal for further investigation and research into many questions. Broadly it is advanced that Bacon was associated with a secret society known superficially as Rosicrucians; that the object of [illegible] was to further the advancement of knowledge, chiefly by the preparation of [illegible] tive and elevating literature; and that the [illegible] so published were secretly hall-marked.

This brings us to the Elizabethan renaissance—here part of the credit of the Rosicrucians—and to the Baconian-Shakespeare controversy. It is a deplorable truism, says Mr. Bayley, that we English people know nothing, or next to nothing, of one who is perhaps our noblest countryman: Francis Bacon. Instead of being rightly revered or even respected, is to the majority but little more than a dishonoured name. It is even more deplorable that, as day by day new writers come forward with fresh facts, their evidence is unheeded or cried down.

A suitable memorial to Kate Greenaway is now assured. Already an influential committee has the matter in hand, and a preliminary meeting has been held at the residence of Lady Dorothy Nevill, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the following being appointed: Chairman of the committee, Sir Thomas Wardle; treasurer, Mr. A. L. Liberty, J. P.; secretary, Sir A. Trendell. The precise nature of the scheme decided upon will be communicated in due course. Letters for the secretary may be addressed to 45, Charles-street, Berkeley-square. It is understood that Mr. M. H. Spielmann is writing a memoir of the artist.

Russia—official Russia—is feared by Maxime Gorki, who has succeeded the excommunicated Tolstoi as a thorn in the Tsar's flesh. "Let Gorki quill nous faut la tête de cet homme!" the people, and in consequence the authorities are doing their best to keep Gorki and the people as far apart as possible. They ordered him from St. Petersburg to Nijni-Novgorod, and when they learned that the novelist had taken a railway ticket for Moscow, where crowds and cheers awaited him, they sent police to an intermediate station with orders to uncouple the carriage in which Gorki was travelling. They obeyed, and Gorki's carriage was attached to another engine and whirled away in the direction of the Caucasus—a beautiful phrase.

The new Bacon-Shakespeare ciphers are a little beyond our energy. In giving them his adhesion, Mr. Mallock has surprised the literary world, which has often been surprised by him in less controversial fashion. Anyone who has read Mr. Mallock's article in the Nineteenth Century, and is feeling ill, should turn back to last month's "National Review," where Mr. Leslie Stephen asks, Did Shakespeare Write Bacon? and answers. It is a relic of easy humour, when Mr. Mallock himself must admire. It is not too late, perhaps, to quote a short passage.

Mr. Stephen says:—In 1611 we know that Shakespeare gave up the stage and retired to pass the last five years of his life at Stratford. All his biographers have thought this retirement strange, and have been puzzled to account for the supposed cessation of authorship. No successful writer ever gives up writing. The explanation is now clear. Shakespeare retired because Bacon, who had grown rich, could make it worth his while to retreat to a quiet place where he would not be tempted to write plays, or drink at the Mermaid or make indiscreet revelations. If it be asked what he was doing, the answer is obvious. He was writing the Novum Organum. Of course he was.

The demand for Thomas Hardy's new volume of poetry Poems of the Past and the Present has been even greater than was anticipated. A further edition, in which Mr. Hardy will make some alterations, will be ready in the course of a week or two. We understand, however, there are a few copies in the special binding to be had.

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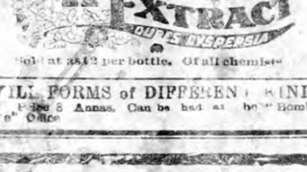

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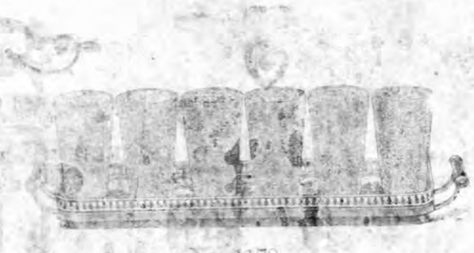

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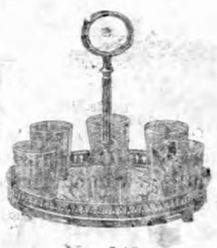

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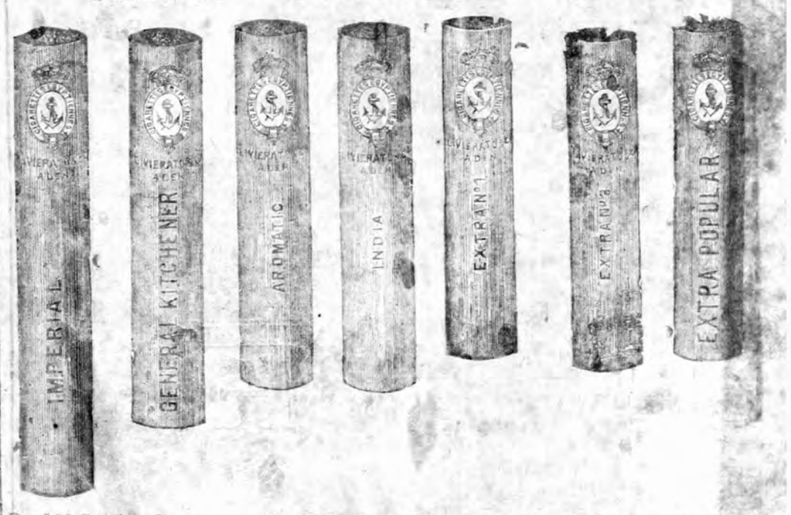

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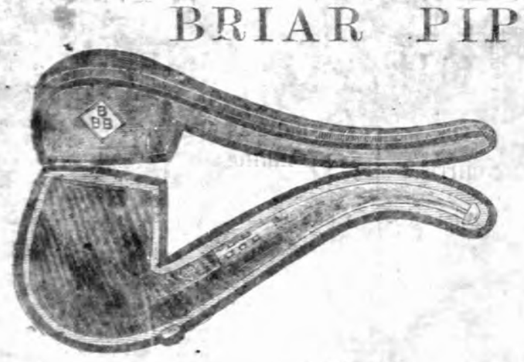

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A large consignment of Finest London-made Briar Pipes, of various shapes and sizes, and with amber or vulcanite mouth pieces, has just arrived per S. S. Egypt.

DON'T LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF GETTING A REALLY NICE PRESENT FOR YOUR FRIENDS.

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Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious.

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

GENUINE LIQUEUR "D. O. M."
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THE KING OF ALL LIQUEURS.

It is par excellence the "creme de la creme" of Liqueurs. For use in tropical climates it is unrivalled.

CONSUMED BY ALL MEDICAL PROFESSIONS AND IN HOSPITALS OF EUROPE.

Refreshes the brain and strengthens the nervous system. It takes the place of wine, indispensable as a tonic and stimulant during convalescence and a powerful regenerator of health to the feeble and overworked.

None Genuine without bearing the Name and Signature of the Managing Director,

A. LEGRAND AINE.

BEWARE OF FICTITIOUS IMITATIONS.

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In Quarts, Pints and Flasks.

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THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION
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BECAUSE they are manufactured at CAIRO (EGYPT) and represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke!

Egyptian Cigarette Indusrty.

Extract from the "Egyptian Gazette."

To protect the foreign consumer against fraud and misrepresentation, the Government, by Ministerial Decree, dated 4th December, 1893, instituted the affixing of labels on each box exported, and to differentiate the qualities the labels are of different colours. These labels are affixed by all the bona fide manufacturers and controlled by the Cairo Customs before being allowed out of the country, heavy penalties being enacted against any infringement of the clauses of the Decree.

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BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON: AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
LOCAL DEPOT:—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

New Meat Extract Label.

The genuine Liebig Company's Extract is now labelled with the initials of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. in addition to the blue signature

J. Liebig

The new label is intended to assist the public in distinguishing between the Company's Extract and the many imitations with which the Company has no connection.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

CORONATION JEWELLERY.

PEARL AND TURQUOISE, SOLID GOLD, LONDON MADE

FASHIONS FOR SEASON 1902.

THE Illustrations below represent a SPECIAL SELECTION of the PRESENT LONDON SEASONS FASHIONS IN JEWELLERY, and, as this style of ornament has been recognised as the ACCEPTED FASHION FOR 1902, we offer them at SPECIAL CASH RATES as being eminently suited for PRESENTATION to FRIENDS AT HOME or IN INDIA.

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Turquoise & Pearl Brooch, Rs. 100.

Pearl Brooch and Pendant Rs. 80.

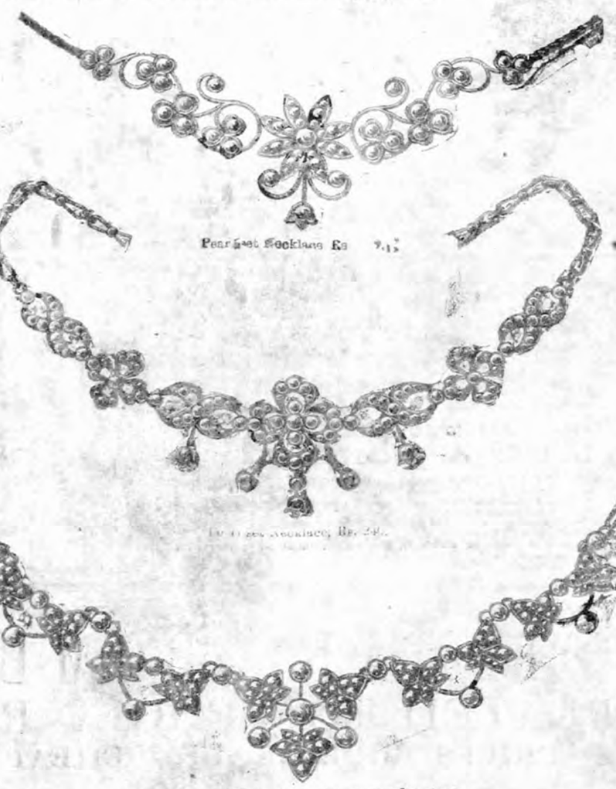
Pearl & Turquoise Brooch and Pendant, Rs. 120.

Enamelled Shamrocks Pave Centres Brooch, Rs. 60.

Turquoise and Pearl Brooch and Pendant, Rs. 60.

Enamelled Natural Colours, Set Diamonds and Pearls, Rs. 115.

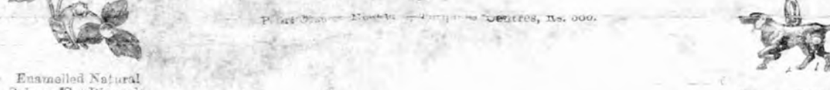
All Gold, Pearl Centres, Rs. 65.



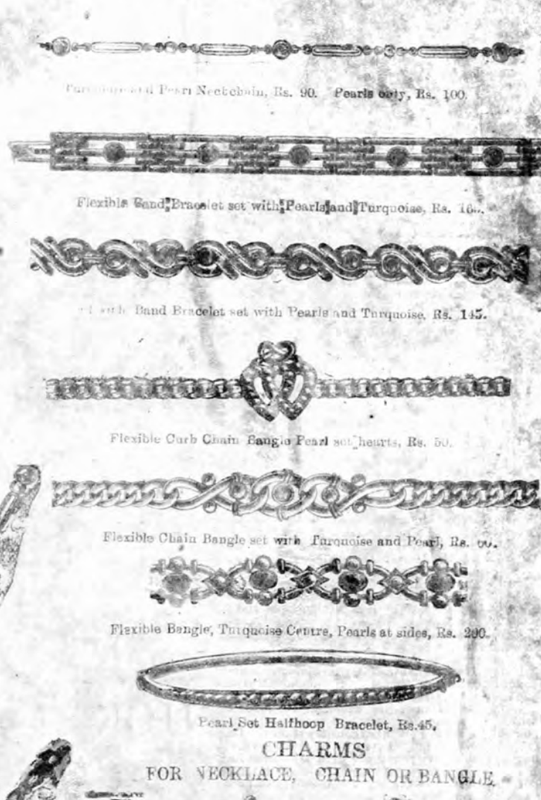
Pearl Set Necklace Rs. 75.

Pearl set Necklace, Rs. 240.

Pearl set Ivy Leaf Necklace with Diamond centre.



Pearl Set Necklace, Turquoise Centres, Rs. 300.



Pearl and Ivy Leaf Necklace, Rs. 90. Pearls only, Rs. 100.

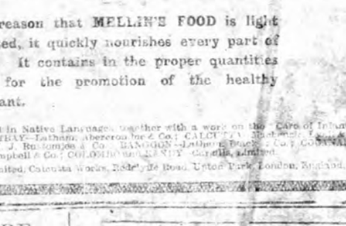
Flexible Band Bracelet set with Pearls and Turquoise, Rs. 160.

Cuff Band Bracelet set with Pearls and Turquoise, Rs. 145.

Flexible Curb Chain Bangle Pearl set Hearts, Rs. 50.

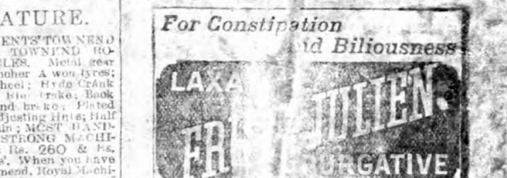
Flexible Chain Bangle set with Turquoise and Pearl, Rs. 60.

Flexible Bangle, Turquoise Centre, Pearls at sides, Rs. 200.



Pearl Set Halfhoop Bracelet, Rs. 45.

CHARMS
FOR NECKLACE, CHAIN OR BANGLE.



Lucky Bean set Turquoise, Rs. 15. Ruby set, Rs. 11.

Turquoise and Pearl Heart Pendant Rs. 30.

Gold Shamrock Diamond Dew Drop, Rs. 30.

Ball Char Enamel, Rs.

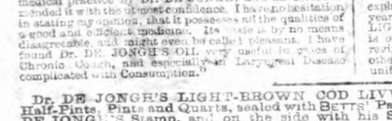
Pointer, Solid gold, Ruby Eyes, Rs. 30.

Poodle, Solid gold, Diamond Eyes, Rs. 30.

Lucky Pig, Solid gold Ruby Eyes, Rs. 25.

Bird Cage with Enamelled Bird, Rs. 24.

JEWELLED LACE PINS.



Pearl and Turquoise, Rs. 18 and Rs. 19.

Pearl Horseshoe, Rs. 8.

Pearl and Turquoise Pendant Heart, Rs. 15. Ruby and Pearl, Rs. 25.

Pearl Crescent and Star, Rs. 20.

Shamrock with Turquoise Centre, Rs. 12.

Pearl set Bow Rs. 13. Enamelled Red, Green Blue, Rs.

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ARRESTS THE FALL.
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